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Israel Said To Get 42 Phantoms

90 Skyhawks Also Reported in Deal

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI)—The United States has agreed to sell Israel 42 F-4 Phantom and 90 A-4 Skyhawk jets over the next two to three years, according to well placed administration sources.

By making such a long-term commitment, sought by Israel for more than a year, the United States, in effect, has abandoned the tactic of withholding modern arms as a way of exerting pressure on Israel to be more conciliatory in dealings with the Arabs.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers today refused to confirm or deny reports that the United States has agreed to sell Israel 42 F-4 Phantoms and 90 A-4 Skyhawks.

"We have said we are not going to discuss Phantoms; we're going to discuss negotiations," Mr. Rogers said.

He told a nationally televised interview program that "the Soviet Union does not announce its arms deliveries to Egypt and the United States thinks it is a wise policy for the American government to do likewise."

The administration is considering asking Congress for \$300 million to \$400 million in the new defense budget, for the fiscal year starting July 1, to provide credits for the Israeli purchases. Congress recently voted \$300 million in the current budget to help finance such sales.

Officials stressed that the new planes are not meant to add to the size of the Israeli Air Force but to replace many of the more than 150 older French-built jets in that force. But the officials conceded that qualitatively the new aircraft will significantly increase the combat capability of the Israelis.

Officially Israeli and American officials have declared there is no direct connection between the United States' decision to sell large numbers of jets and Israel's willingness, announced this week, to participate in indirect negotiations with Egypt on an interim agreement for the reopening of the Suez Canal, closed since the 1967 war.

Privately, however, Defense and State Department sources point out that the issues were negotiable.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



NONVIOLENCE IN NORTHERN IRELAND—General view of the Catholic civil rights march in Newry yesterday.

Rogers Replies in TV Interview

Thuy Calls on U.S. to Drop Saigon Regime

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Secretary of State William P. Rogers and North Vietnam's chief delegate to the Paris talks differed sharply today on the methods to recover prisoners and end the war.

Why doesn't President Nixon make statement stopping commitment to the Saigon administration, and then the Vietnam problem would be very rapidly settled, both politically and militarily," said negotiator Xuan Thuy.

Mr. Rogers replied: "It is not the Saigon regime we're supporting. We're supporting the people in South Vietnam so that they can decide their own future. We just want to work out a solution so South Vietnam can decide its own future."

The two men appeared in separate half-hour segments of CBS's "Face the Nation" television program. Mr. Thuy was interviewed in Paris, Mr. Rogers in Washington.

Issues Insparable

Mr. Thuy said conditions for a political and military settlement of the conflict were separable.

issues in 1971, when the Viet Cong presented their seven-point proposal, but were no longer separable.

You must realize the differences in conditions between

people visit camps, it might help Mr. Nixon in his aim..." He did not elaborate, but referred to the unsuccessful U.S. commando raid of a camp in North Vietnam in 1970.

Mr. Thuy also said that President Nixon's revelation of secret negotiations with Hanoi created "serious obstacle" to peaceful settlement of the war.

Mr. Thuy did not altogether rule out further secret talks, but he made it clear that Hanoi in-

sists the United States must accept newly posed conditions for a closely linked military and political settlement of the conflict.

Mr. Thuy met with Henry A. Kissinger, special adviser to Mr. Nixon, during 30 months of secret negotiations beginning in 1969. The meetings were revealed by Mr. Nixon in a Jan. 25 speech.

Mr. Thuy was asked: "You have charged President Nixon and Mr. (Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

Rome Officials Pessimistic

Italy Names Andreotti to Try To Form a New Government

ROME, Feb. 6 (Reuters)—Expectations that Italy may shortly be called to face early general elections grew today as Giulio Andreotti, named premier designate last night, prepared to try to form a government.

The 53-year-old Christian Democrat floor leader in the Chamber of Deputies last night accepted, with reservations, a mandate to form a government offered by President Giovanni Leone. He will begin negotiations tomorrow.

But political observers give him little chance of succeeding where outgoing Premier Emilio Colombo failed to reform the four-party center-left coalition after it fell Jan. 15.

The parties—Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans—have so far shown no signs of reconciliation on the main problems contributing to the collapse—divorce, economic retrenchment and social reforms.

Last night Mr. Andreotti said he would try to form a government to last until parliament ends its five-year term next year, and regular general elections are held in May, 1973.

But many observers believe that this may not be possible. Mr. Andreotti may therefore try to form a government intended simply to lead the coalition into premature general elections within the next few weeks.

Mr. Andreotti has been active in politics for 20 years and has held top ministerial posts.

This is the second time he has been asked to form a government. He tried unsuccessfully to form a center-left coalition during the last Italian government crisis of July, 1970. The mandate was then given to Mr. Colombo, who succeeded.

His mandate laid no conditions on the type of government he is to form.

As a Catholic with close Vatican ties, he could be the man



Giulio Andreotti

to lead a government through the turnoff of a threatened national referendum this spring aimed at abolishing Italy's 13-month-old divorce law.

His party's refusal to cooperate in efforts to avert the referendum, despite appeals by its partners in the center-left coalition, has been one of the main stumbling blocks to the formation of a new coalition government so far.

Although the march was planned last month, it turned into a major protest over the past week after the killing of 13 Catholic men in Londonderry during a demonstration last Sunday. The British Army said that the demonstrators in Londonderry attacked them, but Catholics say that

Austria	5	Lebanon	10
Denmark	34	Madagascar	120 Crd.
Eire (inc. 1949)	9	Netherlands	1 F. Crd.
France	10	Norway	2 N.Y.
Germany	100	O. S. P.	12 P.M.
Great Britain	10	Spain	1.75 P.M.
Greece	10	Sweden	1.75 P.M.
Iraq	82	Switzerland	1.75 P.M.
Italy	120	Tunisia	2.25
Jordan	120	U.S. Military	2.25
Israel	120	Venezuela	2.25

No Ulster Confrontation

Defiant 20,000 March, All Peaceful at Newry

By Bernard Weinraub

NEWRY, Northern Ireland, Feb. 6 (NYT)—Thousands of Catholics surged silently through the streets of Newry today in a mass civil rights protest against the British and Northern Ireland governments.

The dramatic two-hour demonstration—which openly defied a ban on marches in Northern Ireland—avoided the center of the city and a threatened confrontation with hundreds of helmeted British soldiers who waited in armored cars behind barbed wire roadblocks. There were no major incidents.

This is a big victory for the civil rights movement in Northern Ireland," Kevin Boyle, a 29-year-old leader of the march, said excitedly from the speakers' platform in a muddy meadow, one mile from the center of Newry. "We have defied the ban. There has been no violence. We've shown that we will not be intimidated by a government that's unacceptable to us."

'We Reject the Law'

Moments later, Rory McShane, a 22-year-old law student who heads the Newry Civil Rights Association, said into a microphone: "An illegal march has taken place because we reject the repressive government that made the law. We will continue to reject the law until the British Army leaves and this government ends."

By early evening, army officials were obviously pleased at the outcome of the march. A spokesman said: "You could say it was a bit of a victory for both sides, if you like. They managed to hold a bit of a march, but on the other hand there wasn't any violence." Lt. Gen. Sir Harry Tuzo, commander of British troops in Northern Ireland, who was in Newry during the day, said: "I'm extremely glad that the afternoon has been quiet in Newry and it has passed without incident."

Ulster Prime Minister Brian Faulkner condemned the march as an "exercise in irresponsible brinkmanship," but a police spokesman said the crowd "demonstrated that if they paraded peacefully, they would be allowed to do so," UPI reported. The police statement could indicate a major reversal in the government policy banning parades.

Edwina Stewart, an executive of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association, told the cheering crowd after they returned to the estate:

"Mr. Faulkner and Heath nearly got down on their knees to beg us to call off the march, because they knew this march and the march that will follow are going to bring down that clique at Stormont."

Up to 30,000 Catholics from both sides of the border took part in the march, one of the largest civil rights demonstrations in the bitter history of Northern Ireland, where one-third of the population is Catholic.

"If we have failed in this respect of any country, we are not to blame," she said.

Pakistan had always preached that India was the enemy and had to be crushed, Sheikh Mujib said, adding: "Why should India be our enemy? Indians are our brothers."

It would be difficult for

the British assault was uprooted.

Northern Ireland. And we will smash it."

The march and rally took place under the appeals of Prime Ministers Faulkner and Edward Heath of England who feared a repetition of the Londonderry violence. By early this evening, tension rose in the farming town, about 40 miles from Belfast, when the army and police inexplicably kept most of the town sealed, creating traffic jams and provoking anger.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.K. Has Prepared Radical Ulster Plan

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Feb. 6 (NYT)—The British government has prepared a radical new political plan for Northern Ireland, ready for release when it thinks the time is right.

The peaceful march in Newry today could help clear the way for early action.

No details of the government's thinking have been disclosed. But informed quarters believe the proposal that has been drafted would call for a fixed number of Catholics in the Ulster provincial Government at Stormont.

Since Stormont was created at the partition of Ireland 50 years ago, it has been dominated by the Protestant Unionist party. The Catholic minority has regarded the regime as a sectarian and alien one.

The new British plan, if the speculation about it is correct, would try to deal with this by what would amount to communal representation in the Northern Ireland government.

In other words, Catholics might be asked to recognize the authority of Stormont at least as a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Cheered by Half Million in Calcutta

Mujib Assails U.S. for Aiding Pakistan as It Slew His People

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6 (AP)—

Visiting Bangladesh Prime Minister Muammar Rahman told a huge public meeting here yesterday that the United States had turned its back on the sufferings of his people and failed the cause of democracy on the Indian subcontinent.

Sheikh Mujib described the leaders of Pakistan as "snakes" and said Pakistan's President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto must be a lunatic if he thinks there can be any link between Pakistan and Bangladesh, which formerly was East Pakistan. The crowd of 500,000 in a city park greeted these assertions with cheers.

India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told the meeting, held in Sheikh Mujib's honor at the start of his two-day visit, that India was still trying to "forge friendship" with all its neighbors.

"If we have failed in this respect of any country, we are not to blame," she said.

Pakistan had always preached that India was the enemy and had to be crushed, Sheikh Mujib said, adding: "If they keep on telling the world that Bangladesh is still a part of Pakistan, they should be sent to an asylum."

Later, at a banquet given in his honor by Mrs. Gandhi, Sheikh Mujib expressed his "earnest hope there will at last be peace and stability in the subcontinent."

He appealed to Pakistani rulers "to end once and for all the sterile policy of confrontation between neighbors."

He offered his nation's cooperation to all concerned for creating an area of peace in South Asia. History will not forgive us if we fail in this challenging task," he said.

Sheikh Mujib is here on his first official visit since returning to Bangladesh after more than nine months in West Pakistan jails.

He Will Visit Moscow

DACCA, Feb. 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Muammar accepted yesterday an invitation to visit Moscow and will be in the Soviet capital the first week of March, the government announced.

The Foreign Office said the invitation was extended by the Soviet consul-general in Dacca.

Sir Alec Arrives

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6 (Reuters)—Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Britain's Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, arrived here yesterday on a three-day visit.

The visit began only a day after Britain recognized the new Asian state of Bangladesh. A representative of the Bangladeshi mission here was among diplomats present to welcome Sir Alec.

U.S. and Greece Agree on Base

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI)—

The United States has reached an agreement in principle with Greece to establish a base port there for a Sixth Fleet carrier task force and move in about 3,500 dependents during the next two years. State Department officials said yesterday.

They said that a squadron of six destroyers would be stationed at Piraeus and within two years an aircraft carrier and support ships would use it as a base port. The officials said that the arrangements would involve about 6,500 U.S. naval personnel and 3,500 dependents, who would live in the Athens area.



TWO-DAY VISIT—Indian Premier Mrs. Indira Gandhi leaving helicopter with Sheikh Mujib (at her left) yesterday in Calcutta under heavy security guard.

United Press International

3 Terrifyingly Inept Terrorists Sentenced by Israelis in Gaza

By Tom Lambert

JERUSALEM, Feb. 6.—The Gaza Strip's counterpart of "the gang that couldn't shoot straight"—three inept Arab terrorists—has been rendered inactive.

Mohammed Mahmoud al-Dosh, Mohammed Mustafa Hamdan and Mohammed Mustafa Daraz set out in February, 1970, to punish Gaza Strip Arabs whom they suspected of collaborating with the Israeli occupation authorities, with these results:

• They broke into a cafe, intending to execute the owner who escaped unscathed.

• They stormed an Arab woman's home, intending to kill her, only to find she already had been slain by another gang.

• They jumped a citrus grove watchman, who fought them off.

• They barged into an intended victim's house only to find that he was out of town.

• Arrested early in 1971, the three bungled an attempt to kill a fellow detainee as a suspected collaborator.

Charged with possessing arms and attempted assault, the three were brought before an Israeli military court the other day in Gaza City.

Al-Dosh, 28, was sentenced to life imprisonment. Hamdan and Daraz, both 34, were given 10-year sentences.

(Los Angeles Times)

U.S. Reported To Sell Israel 42 Phantoms

90 Skyhawks Also Said To Be in 3-Year Deal

(Continued from Page 1) ed simultaneously and are "not unrelated."

"As leverage, withholding planes never proved very effective anyway," an official said. "Perhaps we can influence them more if there is a feeling of mutual respect and confidence."

Discussions are under way, sources said, between Israeli and Defense Department officials to work out specific plans on the schedule of deliveries and on the equipment the planes will carry.

Sources close to the discussions said deliveries of Phantoms could start as soon as next month, at a rate of anywhere from two to four a month initially. These planes will be diverted from new production that had been earmarked for the United States Air Force.

Officials were concerned that the price paid to get Israel to agree to so-called proximity talks might make it difficult for Egypt to participate in them. Under the American plan, a United States mediator would shuttle between Egyptian and Israeli negotiators in one location, possibly in a New York hotel, trying to work out an interim settlement under which Israeli troops would withdraw into the Sinai Peninsula from the east bank of the Suez Canal.

Well placed sources said United States had agreed to make every effort to reach "an understanding" with the Israelis before making proposals of its own in any negotiations.

Analysts in Washington generally believe that the Soviet Union is disengaging Egypt from remaining hostilities against Israel, particularly before President Nixon's talks in Moscow in May. The Russians are also known to be anxious to have the canal reopened, the analysts say, among other reasons to permit quicker naval access to the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

But these officials think Moscow will probably agree to supply some additional military equipment to mollify Egyptian public opinion and reduce pressure on Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to "get tough" with Israel.

The Russians are known to be training Egyptian pilots and technicians to operate a squadron of about 16 Tu-16 medium bombers equipped with air-to-surface missiles. This squadron, flown in November to an air base near Aswan, Egypt, is manned and maintained by Soviet personnel.

Bomb in Sudan

CAIRO, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas said today they had blown up a building belonging to Premier Golda Meir of Israel.

A statement issued by the general command of the Palestinian Resistance Movement said an explosive charge had been planted in the building in Haifa.

It exploded today and fire destroyed a large part of the structure, the statement said. It did not make it clear if the building was a house or commercial property belonging to Mrs. Meir.

Mr. McGee spoke to about 90 politicians, diplomats and military representatives of North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries at the ninth international meeting on military science.

"I don't mean to say that the Russian troops will march in at the same moment that the American troops withdraw," Sen. McGee said.

"What I do mean to say is that the political weight of Soviet conventional superiority will work out increasingly and dangerously to our disadvantage," he stated.

When Yugoslavia's President Tito goes, the attempt to win back Yugoslavia could be irresistible for the Soviet Union, Sen. McGee said.

"Should this situation occur in a time of atomic equality and when the United States has reduced its conventional presence in Western Europe, the risk could appear thoroughly acceptable to the Soviet leadership," Sen. McGee claimed.

Avalanche Kills Skier

ANDORRA, Feb. 6 (Reuters)—A French skier was killed by an avalanche in this Pyrenean state yesterday, and a search for his two missing companions was suspended because of fear of a second avalanche. In the French Alpine resort of Saint Sorlin d'Arves, Frenchwoman Anne-Marie Henrion, 25, was rescued unharmed after being buried for 90 minutes by an avalanche.

At least 12 Jordanians living in the surrounding area were picked up, questioned at police headquarters and released.

The Turks, who were in another room during the shooting, were able to describe the attackers, the spokesman added.

He said investigators thought the attack might have been an act of political vengeance.

Investigators were told that the victims had been involved in several political disputes with other Jordanians, the police spokesman said.

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U.S. Poll Shows Vietnamese Critical of Economic Policy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (NYT).—A confidential survey conducted for the U.S. government in four South Vietnamese cities late last year showed that the majority of the people interviewed felt that the Saigon government "has been ineffective" in handling the nation's economic problems.

The report that 69 percent of those interviewed took this negative view, despite their government's major economic reform implemented a year earlier, is known to have increased concern among some American officials over future popular support for the government as U.S. military and financial backing is being removed.

The same survey, conducted in

U.K.'s 1st Commando Killed in Accident

HAYWARD'S HEATH, England, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Brig. John D. Slater, Britain's first World War II commando, died today when he fell under a speeding train at Hayward's Heath station, police said.

They said Brig. Slater, 63, apparently fell off the station platform as the Brighton Belle, a London-to-Brighton passenger express, swept through the station at 60 miles an hour.

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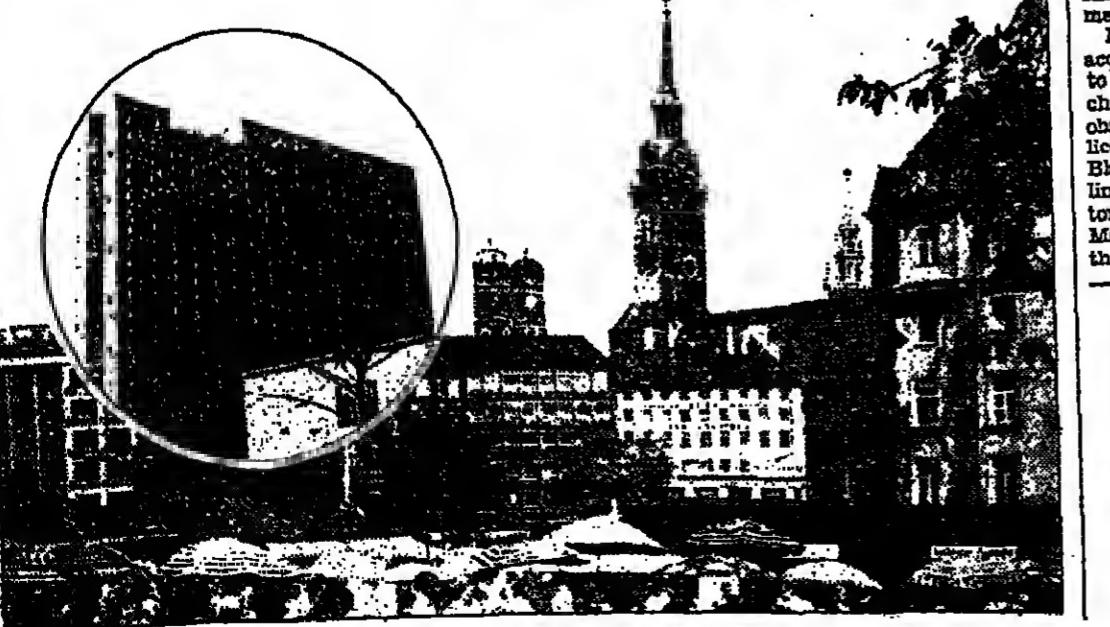
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U.S. Copter Shot Down, GI Injured

North Vietnamese Unit Mauled in Highlands

SAIGON, Feb. 6 (UPI).—South Vietnamese troops mauled a North Vietnamese company in the Central Highlands, while Communist gunners shot down a U.S. helicopter over the highland jungles, military spokesman said today.

The U.S. command said one American was wounded yesterday when Communist ground fire downed an OH-6 Loach light observation helicopter 18 miles north of Kon Tum City. The helicopter was flying at treetop level on a reconnaissance mission intended to check reports of a North Vietnamese buildup in the area.

U.S. officials privately discussing the results of this and other monthly surveys of the South Vietnamese population, said that the criticism of Saigon's economic performance "obviously" had major political implications for the future stability of the government.

They noted that the finding that only 21 percent of those questioned in the four cities had felt that Saigon "had some success" in running the economy was particularly disturbing because a highly touted economic reform, including a devaluation of the plaster, was instituted with U.S. support about a year before.

A military spokesman in the highlands capital of Pleiku said South Vietnamese infantrymen battered a North Vietnamese company yesterday along Highway 19, which links the jungle area of central South Vietnam to the seacoast. The spokesman said government troops killed 11 Communist guerrillas in sharp fighting seven miles west of the abandoned U.S. Camp Radolf, which once guarded the key highway.

26 Cambodians Slain
PHNOM PENH, Feb. 6 (AP).—Twenty Cambodians seized by Communist troops near the temple of Angkor Wat were slaughtered by their captors, the Cambodian high command said tonight.

A spokesman said the killings took place Thursday and that they were reported by a Buddhist monk.

The spokesman said the slaughtered men were part of a group of at least 100 Khmers, most of them workers affected by the Communists late in January. At that time North Vietnamese with loudspeakers ordered Cambodians to halt all conservation work at Angkor Wat and nearby Angkor Thom.

B-52 Drop Cluster Bombs
SAIGON, Feb. 6 (AP).—U.S. B-52 bombers operating in Indochina are now delivering cluster bomb units (CBUs), one of the most deadly aerial weapons, in addition to conventional iron bombs, it was learned yesterday, while some officials in Washington have maintained that bomb tonnage carried by the eight-jet bombers has been reduced, they have never acknowledged the reason. Sources here said B-52s now are carrying an average of 24 to 26 tons of bombs each, instead of 30, but that the reason is "they are carrying less iron bombs."

The CBUs have been used for years by tactical fighter-bombers, and thousands of them have been dropped over North Vietnam. But sources said B-52s until a few months ago had carried only conventional 500 and 750-pound iron bombs.

The CBUs are small bomblets,

come equipped with delayed fuses, that have a wide radius of effectiveness both against troops and trucks.

Koreans in Clash at Sea

SEOUl, Feb. 6 (UPI).—North Korea sank a South Korean fishing boat and captured five others off the west coast in the first sea incident this year, the Defense Ministry said yesterday.

No New Elements

The Thuy interview offered virtually no new elements in terms of the present negotiating position of Hanoi and the Viet Cong National Liberation Front, though a few seeming nuances were presented.

But Mr. Thuy disclosed for the first time that he had specifically suggested in secret meetings last summer with Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security, that if Mr. Nixon would encourage South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu to refrain from seeking re-election last October, this would have

been a "favorable opportunity" for a settlement.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger, who late last month publicly disclosed the secret Paris negotiations, had not mentioned Mr. Thuy's alleged direct tie of the controversial Saigon presidential elections to political solution of the war.

The main effect of yesterday's statements by Mr. Thuy was to contradict Mr. Kissinger's recital on perhaps two of the most vital political aspects of the secret negotiations.

Mr. Kissinger presented his version to newsmen at a White House briefing on Jan. 26, the day after Mr. Nixon told the nation of secret American peace proposals. Now it was the turn of the two legitimate demands of the Vietnamese people mentioned in the two points of clarification... I think I should explain to you that the two new points... contain many things new and flexible..."

Q: "... One of your new demands is that President Nguyen Van Thieu resign... immediately. But what follows afterward is a little confusing to me. Technically, under the South Vietnamese constitution, this means that Vice-President Tran Van Huong would take over as president. Is this the way you envisage the process? Will you then deal with Vice-President Huong, or do you have something else in mind?"

Without Thieu

Mr. Thuy: "I would like to draw your attention to one point—that so far as I understand the Provisional Revolutionary Government (Viet Cong), it is proposing that the Saigon administration without Nguyen Van Thieu would change its policy..."

A newsman recalled that Mr.

Thuy had reportedly said last year that military and political issues in the Communist peace plan could be settled separately.

He was asked:

"Is that still your position?

Will you agree to a simple swap of American troops out for American prisoners back?"

Mr. Thuy: "It is not a swap here... You should remember that this approach was advanced in 1971.... It was our earnest desire to see Mr. Nixon rapidly settle the Vietnamese problem peacefully."

"That is to say... to withdraw U.S. forces and to change the Nguyen Van Thieu administration. Through the election of Oct. 3, 1971, it was a very opportune occasion to do so, and it would have allowed Mr. Nixon to get out of the war very honorably, but Mr. Nixon refused to do that."

Q: "Mr. Minister, I gather that and please correct me if I'm wrong, I gather that you have now changed your position and the political and military problems must be handled together, they can no longer be separated?"

Mr. Thuy: "As I said, the two crucial points, the two key points, should be settled, and the settlement of these two points will facilitate the settlement of the other points."

Lisbon Journalist Sentenced to Year

LISBON, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—The secretary of the Portuguese National Union of Journalists, António Dos Santos, was yesterday sentenced to 12 months imprisonment after his conviction for activities against the security of the state.

The 38-year-old union leader, who was detained last August and later released on bail, was accused of being a member of the banned Communist party. He pleaded not guilty.

The sentence came on the sec-

ond day of his trial at a Lisbon Political Court and followed his admission last Tuesday that he had joined the Communist party at the age of 16 but left it nine

years later in 1968.

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Obituaries**Marianne Moore, 84, Dies; Prize-Winning U.S. Poet**

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Marianne Moore, 84, the prize-winning poet, died in her sleep yesterday at her home here.

For nearly two years she had been a semi-invalid. One of her last appearances in public was in May, 1967, when she was introduced to Andrei Voznesensky, the Russian poet, at a reception at Gracie Mansion (the New York mayor's residence). She astounded the guests by reciting some of Mr. Voznesensky's verses, which she had read in translation.

Sublime Imagery

A writer with the dazzling ability to describe things as if she were observing them for the first time and with a remarkable talent for subtle imagery, Marianne Moore was one of the country's most lauded poets and among its most ingenious talkers and public personalities. Her awards included the 1952 Pulitzer Prize.

"A slight (5 feet 3-1/2 inches) woman with luminous, inquisitive blue-gray eyes, she was immediately recognizable for her invariable attire—a cape and a tricorn hat. 'I like the tricorn shape,' she explained, 'because it conceals the defects of the head.'

Her face, likened to that of an angelic Mary Poppins, was once round and soft and, although lines of age creased it over the years, it never lost the glow.

Her remarks, delivered in a Middle Western drawl, charmed and enthralled persons as disparate as Casey Stengel, E. E. Cummings and John May Whitney, about whose horse Tom Fool she wrote a poem. It read in part:

"You're the best of a dozen to a measure or harmonious rush at a porpoise at the prow where the racers all win easily."

Durable Poetry

Although T. S. Eliot, expressing a generally held view, once remarked that "her poems form part of the small body of durable poetry written in our time," and although W. H. Auden confessed to pining from her, Miss Moore did not think of herself as a poet in the popular sense, one who wrote resonant sonnets, epic and odes. She was "an observer," she said.

"In fact, the only reason I know for calling my work poetry at all is that there is no other category in which to put it," she said.

"I think the thing that attracted me to put things in verse was rhythm," she told an interviewer on her 75th birthday in 1962. "Someone said the accents should be set so it would be impossible for any reader to get them wrong. If you can read it in 10 different ways, it's no good. That's very important to me."

"There are patterns in verse. Just as you have restatement after contrast in music—as you have in Bach particularly. Also, I admire the legerdemain of saying a lot in a few words."

A Catchy Opening

Miss Moore took pride in catching attention with the first lines of her poems. "I am very careful with my first lines," she advised a questioner. "I put it down, I scrutinize it, I test it, I evaluate it."

One of her poems, "Values in Use," illustrates her concept of economy opening, as well as her use of aphorism to make an ironic and faintly pessimistic thrust. It reads:

I attended school and I liked the place.
Graes and little locust-leaf shadows like lace.

Writing was discussed. They said, "We create values in the process of living, don't wait. Their historical progress." Be abstract.

And you'll wish you'd been specific: it's a fact. What was I studying? Values in use.

"Judged on their own ground," Am I still abstract?

Walking along, a student said offhand, "Relevant" and "plausible" were words I understand.

A pleasing statement, anonymous friend.

Certainly the means must not defeat the end.

Lord Crowther

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP).—Lord Crowther, 84, a distinguished economist, educator and journalist, collapsed and died of heart attack last night at London's Heathrow Airport. He was chairman of the Open University, which put college courses on television for credits toward a degree. He was also chairman and former editor of the Economist, the weekly news magazine.

He resigned as chairman of the Trust House Forte hotels and catering group 10 days ago, along with six of his supporters. They had urged shareholders to accept a takeover bid from Allied Breweries, which eventually failed in the face of opposition from the majority on the board.

He served in the Ministries of Supply and Labor during World War II and was deputy head of the joint war production board at the Ministry of Production.

John Litel

WOODLAND HILLS, Calif., Feb. 6 (AP).—John Litel, 77, a character actor whose career spanned



Marianne Moore, in 1959.

George Benneyan

WILLOW, N.Y., Feb. 6 (NYT).—George Benneyan, 77, a newspaper and magazine promotion executive for 40 years until his retirement in 1960, died Friday. He was a founder and first president of the National Newspaper Promotion Association.

Dr. Chester Keefer

BOSTON, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Dr. Chester Scott Keefer, 74, an internationally known medical leader, died Thursday.

Dr. Keefer, Wade Professor of Medicine Emeritus at Boston University School of Medicine and University Professor Emeritus at Boston University, had been a special medical advisor to the government in the Eisenhower administration.

Dr. Keefer was in charge of distribution of penicillin to civilians during World War II, when supplies of the then-new antibiotic were severely limited.

A former dean of the Boston University School of Medicine and chairman of its division of medicine, Dr. Keefer also served for nearly two decades as physician in chief of University Hospital and director of its Evans Memorial Department of Clinical Research.

Col. Westray Boyce

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—Col. Westray Battle Boyce, 70, who served from July, 1945, to March, 1947, as the second commander of the Women's Army Corps (WAC), died Monday.

Col. Boyce, who enlisted in the WAC (then known as the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps) in 1942, shortly after it was created, succeeded Oveta Culp Hobby as the organization's commander.

Francis Bellamy

BOSTON, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Francis Rufus Bellamy, author and magazine editor, 85, died Wednesday.

Mr. Bellamy edited and published "The Outlook" magazine from 1927 to 1932, was executive editor of "The New Yorker" in 1933, edited and published "Fiction Parade" and "Golden Book" magazine from 1935 to 1938, and edited Scribner's "Commentator" in 1938-40.

He was special Washington correspondent of the Reader's Digest from 1941 to 1953, and became president of University Publishers in 1958.

Philip Liebmann

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Philip Liebmann, 56, former president of Liebmann Breweries, makers of Rheingold Beer, died Wednesday. Four years after entering the family business, Mr. Liebmann began, the annual "Miss Rheingold" beauty contests. They brought fame to such beauties as Jinx Falkenberg, the first Miss Rheingold, and profits to the company through sharply higher sales.

Stefano Pirandello

ROME, Feb. 6 (AP).—Stefano Pirandello, 76, son of the late Luigi Pirandello, the famous playwright, and himself a noted playwright under the pen name of Stefano Pirandello.

Some Africans Disappointed As UN Quits Addis Ababa

By William Borders

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Weary delegates screamed out of this mountainous capital city yesterday on their way home to the country for every 22,000 people, the infant mortality rate is 16 percent, and the average life expectancy 35 years.

Many of the several dozen African diplomats who had come as participants or observers expressed frustration about the major event of the one-week session—the defeat of a strong resolution on Rhodesia. Britain vetoed it Friday night.

"But we passed four other resolutions and, most important, we stirred up a bit of interest in what's happening on this continent," said an official of a west African country.

The idea of this special council session, the first held away from New York in 20 years, was that it would generate a new understanding of Africa's problems.

Fast Pace of Meetings

But because of the fast pace of meetings and backroom bargaining, the delegates spent most of their time in the ornate conference hall, in the glassy new Hilton Hotel, or riding up and down the hill that separates them, in limousines provided by the Ethiopian government.

"If they'd just take a walk around Addis, instead of talking, they'd see what Africa's all about," a young Ethiopian complained the other day, over a cup of strong domestic coffee.

Ethiopia, which is one of the least developed countries in the world, possesses almost every one of Africa's most serious problems. Twenty-five million people have an average per capita income of \$65 a year, and only one out of 20 of them can read.

There is only one doctor in the country for every 22,000 people,

come 16 percent, and the average life expectancy 35 years.

In Addis, the poverty is all the more noticeable because of the feudal luxury that characterizes the court of Emperor Haile Selassie, who has been the absolute ruler of this country for 22 years.

One night early in the session, the emperor honored the Security Council with a lavish banquet at which dozens of waiters in red kilts and tallcoats poured champagne and two other kinds of French wine.

On their way from the Hilton to the heavily guarded palace, the diplomats rode by the edge of one of the city's many slum areas. Acres and acres of tin-roofed shacks are threaded together by twisting, rutted dirt roads that are lined with aimless young men who have nothing to do.

Like most of the leaders of modern Africa, the emperor runs a tight, authoritarian government, allowing little opposition. University students who planned to stage a demonstration outside the conference hall Friday were dispersed by policemen when they were still several miles away.

U.K. Exhibits in Peking

LONDON, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Britain will stage an industrial technology exhibition in Peking next year, the Department of Trade and Industry said today.

Boeing to Sell SST Mockup As Just Junk

SEATTLE, Feb. 6 (UPI).—

The only full-scale model of the U.S. supersonic transport is going to be dismantled and sold for junk by Boeing. Funding for the SST was defeated by Congress last year.

Boeing announced it would open bids Feb. 18 on dismantling and removing the 50,000-pound mockup, which cost more than \$4 million. The June will include 30,000 pounds of wood, 10,000 pounds of steel and 5,000 pounds of copper wire.

New Malta Talks Will Begin Today

ROME, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Malta's Premier Dom Mintoff and British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington will meet here tomorrow for talks which could finally decide whether British forces stay on Malta.

It will be the third meeting between the two ministers since a two-month Maltese-British deadlock was broken here on Jan. 15—the day which Mr. Mintoff had earlier set as a deadline for the evacuation of British forces.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns arrived here today from Brussels to take part in tomorrow's discussions.

"It is not easy to make forecasts," he told reporters at the airport. "The fact that I am here, however, shows that they may be successful."

Miners Stage March To Trafalgar Square

London, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—

Thousands of striking British coal miners marched in a orderly protest rally to Trafalgar Square today.

The strike for more pay by 280,000 miners may be coupled this week by a work-to-rule and overtime ban by 102,000 power station workers, who will be seeking a better salary offer in negotiations tomorrow.

Arbitration Offered

He said that Ghana was prepared to meet its creditors at international arbitration over the decisions.

The government is committed to raising the living standard of Ghanaians, he said, adding that this was impossible

under present debt settlement arrangements.

The British companies involved are the Parkinson group of companies, Seawork Ltd., Newport Shipbuilding and Engineering and Swan Hunter and Richardson.

Col. Achampong pledged that his government would honor long-term loans and credits granted by the World Bank.

The British government regarded this as "contravening the principle of the sanctity of contracts," the officials said.

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NO OTHER AIRLINE HAS IT.

It's a small part of TWA's total Ambassador Service to America.

First we threw out the old seats on our 707's. Then we threw out the old everything else. Now you'll find new colors, new fabrics, new carpets. In fact, new everything else. As well as one or two other things.

exclusive to TWA passengers.

You'll be offered the choice of three meals in economy, for example.

Most airlines give no choice.

And you'll have the choice of two films.

Most airlines show one, or none.

Then we have a new terminal in New York (for TWA passengers only), with

its own customs and immigration.

Most airlines, twenty-nine to be precise, still share one old terminal.

However, we feel it's our 707 twin seat that may tempt you to try TWA next time you fly to America.

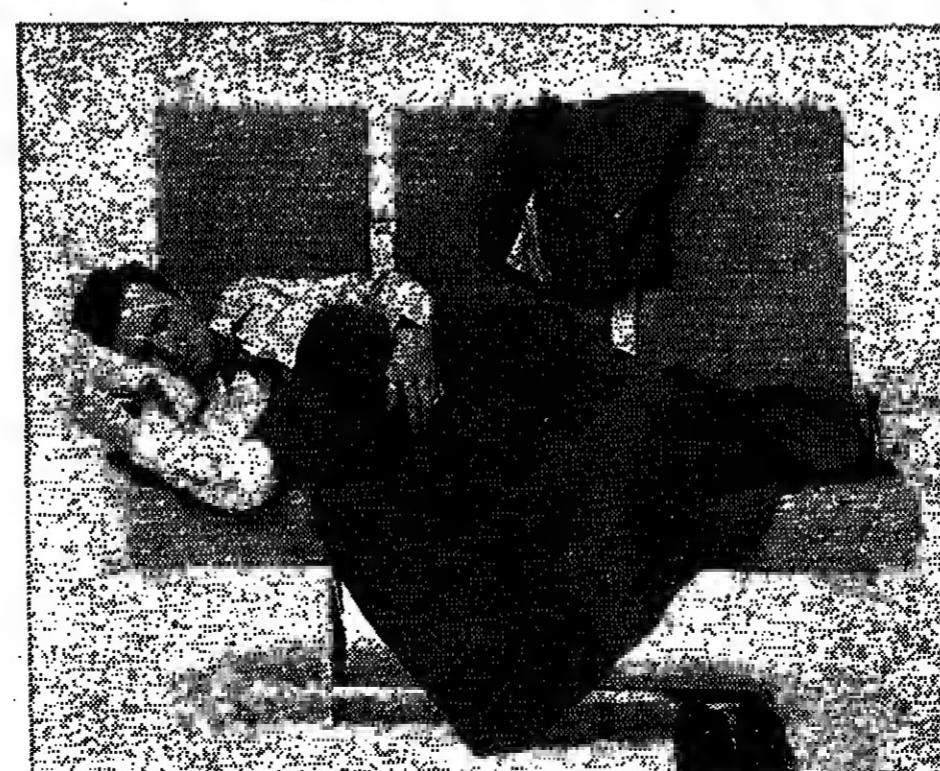
If so we're sure it's our total Ambassador Service that will make you fly back with us.



It can be three across, like the seats on other airlines' 707s.



But it can also be two across, unlike the seats on other 707s.



It can even be a couch when the plane's not full.



Alternatively, it can add a new dimension to in-flight entertainment.



*IATA requires us to make a nominal charge for in-flight entertainment. And for alcoholic beverages in economy class.

The Breaking of Nations

In the immediate wake of World War II, there was much talk of a larger synthesis for mankind, or "One World"—the title of Wendell Willkie's vastly popular book—or at least of Atlantic union, or European union. The globe had been divided in a massive dichotomy, with the good guys against the bad guys, and the victorious good guys thought, or hoped, that their common aspirations during the struggle would be enough to bind them together in the peace.

That hope proved vain. First came a new dichotomy: the Stalinist empire confronted the non-Communist world. Simultaneously, the third world began to break away from its colonial rulers. And that impulse, sometimes combined with economic revolution, sometimes working against it, penetrated deeply into the state system that existed before the global conflict. The surface homogenization produced by ever swifter communications among peoples and the technological imitations that came with it, the diplomatic, economic and military alignments that grew out of power bloc confrontations, did not hinder—indeed, may have intensified—the almost frantic search for cultural, linguistic, religious identity among ever smaller groups within the nations.

The dilemma of the nations is very real. There is a need for bigness in this complex world, a need to transcend old boundaries. Economic groups like the Common Market recognize that fact; so do alliances such as NATO. Religious eschewism is another aspect of this trend, marching with a fissioning process in which, for example, Latin has ceased to be the sole liturgical language of Roman Catholicism.

But there is also a need for the recognition of the values of diversity, of cultural traditions that may be divisive, but lend variety to the human scene. The tragedy is not that this diversity is promoted, but that it is advanced with bombs; not that it disturbs the smooth face of conformity but that it denies the genuine necessity for a larger synthesis in many areas. This need not be a time of the breaking of nations—but it will be if the insistence on diversity and the insistence on unity come to blows rather than to accommodation.

One can find such elements in acute form

in Northern Ireland and in the secession of Bangladesh (in the latter case, of course, a majority was seceding from a dominant minority—and the southern Irish consider the Catholics of the north to be part of their own majority). They can be found, too, in the United States, not only among the blacks, Indians, Chicanos and Puerto Ricans, but in many other ethnic groups. Indeed, the United States, land of many peoples, is troubled by a mingled revolt against bigness and a search for ethnic identities on a scale unique in the history of the melting pot. Such identities always existed; they were what the melting pot was supposed to fuse into nationality. Now, however, third and fourth generation citizens are turning back, consciously, toward the roots which first and second generation Americans had renounced.

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'Proximity' Talks?

Middle East peace prospects slightly improved last week with Israel's acceptance of American proposals for "close proximity" talks on reopening the Suez Canal and with the issuance of a Soviet-Egyptian communiqué calling for resumption of United Nations efforts to promote a wider Arab-Israeli settlement. There was added encouragement from the apparent failure of the Kremlin to make specific new arms commitments to President Sadat during his two-day visit to Moscow. This should sober Egypt's impatient hawks, at least temporarily, and may inspire greater flexibility in Egyptian diplomacy.

But even if negotiations can be revived in some form, there is still no indication that either side is prepared to make the concessions that will be necessary to break their prolonged deadlock.

To the contrary, Prime Minister Golda Meir has recently spelled out more explicitly than ever before Israeli territorial demands in Sinai and elsewhere that the Arabs have repeatedly rejected. And President Sadat continues to insist that Egyptian troops be permitted to cross the canal as part of any interim settlement, a demand that Mrs. Meir has flatly rejected.

If negotiations are to have any meaning, the Israelis must be willing to explore measures to insure their security—a perfectly understandable Israeli concern—that do not involve outright annexation of substantial chunks of Arab territory. Now extended

borders which Israel regards as secure may not be recognized by Israel's neighbors. Unless boundaries can be established that are both "secure and recognized," as called for in Security Council Resolution 242, there can be no lasting peace in the Middle East or real security for anybody.

But if the Israelis are to be asked to return ultimately to their old borders with but minor adjustments, giving up their hard-won, favorable military positions in Sinai, it is essential that this strategic desert area never again become a springboard for Egyptian armor massed against Israel. President Sadat's demand to put troops across the canal in conjunction with a Suez agreement is wholly incompatible with his professed desire for peace in the context of an overall settlement.

These and other substantive differences which continue to separate the two sides will oblige any mediator to play more than a passive role in attempting to promote agreement, whether he is Joseph J. Sisco, the United States Assistant Secretary of State, or the UN Ambassador, Gunnar Jarring, who has also been exploring ways to get the talks started again. In either case the mediator's task would be greatly facilitated by the American formula for proximity negotiations, perhaps in the same or nearby hotels in New York. Prompt Egyptian acceptance of the formula would be an encouraging token of Cairo's—and Moscow's—peaceful intentions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Mass Murder Threat in Bangladesh

At present the most urgent human problem facing the young state of Bangladesh is the threatened murder of large segments of the estimated 1.5 million Bihari. Consisting now mostly of women and children, the remainder of the Bihari community constitutes absolutely no threat to the new nation. But since all Pakistani prisoners of war have been shipped to India, the Bihari are the only available target for Bengali desires for vengeance. Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman wants to save the Bihari and punish only those who committed crimes of collaboration with the Pakistani troops. But, as in other matters too, he is under pressure from extremists and hesitates to risk his popularity on this issue. The only realistic solution would seem to be emigration of the Bihari, who have expressed a desire to resettle in Pakistan or some other Moslem country. Pakistan, which long exploited the loyalty of the Bihari in its conflict with the Bengali, has a certain moral obligation to accept

Bloody Sunday

The volleys fired by English paratroopers at peaceful demonstrators in whose ranks there walked women and children, completely laid bare the essence of the English colonialists' hypocritical policy in Ulster.

Prime Minister Heath and Home Secretary Manding have asserted many times in Parliament that the English forces in Northern Ireland are carrying out an exclusively humane mission—safeguarding "law and order." This was a lie from beginning to end.

—From Pravda (Moscow).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 7, 1897

PARIS.—Austria-Hungary's preparations for the reform of the currency have been followed with keen interest in the world of finance, and this interest has been more intense since the recent publication of the Tsar's "ukaz" signifying the brilliant success of Russia's effort in the same direction. Four years have passed since the laws for the reform went into effect. The first step was the accumulation of gold needed for the redemption of state notes.

Fifty Years Ago

February 7, 1922

WASHINGTON.—President Harding has asked the Secretary of the Navy to provide him immediately with full information as to the status of ships now under construction in the shipyards, in view of the probable suspension in the very near future of all work on prescribed vessels. The President, however, does not intend to take any definite steps toward the scrapping of ships until the powers ratify the treaties.



The Shape of Stalemate

By C. L. Sulzberger

TEL AVIV.—Israel's present policy, which focuses on long-range peace rather than any interim solution, paving the way to that goal, is founded upon strategic thinking. This, in turn, is based on the logic of having to hold until there is real assurance that shooting won't

positions Israeli planners need only plan to repel an attack. Egypt's planners must plan to cross a difficult barrier and push on to Israel proper, something they cannot do without a powerful ground army and immense air force exceeding their present capacities.

Rethinking Strategy

There is also psychological equilibrium. Militarily, both sides must cease even conjectural planning for all-out victory. The Arabs can no longer even theorize about driving Israel into the sea; Israel cannot hope to dictate a battlefield peace to the huge surrounding Arab area—even after success in another round of fighting.

The global political situation has also changed since the 1967 war because of the introduction of complex new weapons systems on both sides. Israel's own air force is worth perhaps five times that of the six-day war, and Egyptian defensive and offensive capacities in the air have mounted greatly.

The new generation of weapons on both sides, including missiles, MIG-23s, Phantoms and all kinds of electronic gear, has made even Israel with its technically competent industrial base less rather than more self-sufficient. The Egyptians are wholly dependent on Russia for modern armament, and the Israelis cannot match the Soviet material but must import its equivalent from the United States.

The essential difference is, however, that Israel's highly proficient armed forces can operate this new equipment whereas Egypt is not qualified to do so. Israel doesn't expect or want Americans here—either soldiers or technicians, but Egypt needs and wants Soviet soldiers and technicians—nominally Cairo requires them and politically it requires them to insure permanent Russian commitment to its cause.

Moreover, it feels that for the first time since Israel's birth 24 years ago there is an equilibrium with the Arabs and, militarily, their position is at least as dangerous as that of Israel. The Egyptian commanders don't want to pay the price of war under prevailing circumstances, according to this reckoning.

This equilibrium is already militarily apparent. For the first time Cairo and Damascus would be in greater danger, should fighting resume, than Tel Aviv or Jerusalem. Existing cease-fire lines have changed previously strategic geography.

Furthermore, from the canal

Egypt. At present the problem posed to Israel by Jordanian and Syrian armed forces is minimal.

For Israel, only two events

could change this fundamental stalemate: withdrawal from the Suez Canal line without ironclad guarantees against renewed fighting; or direct Soviet intervention on the Egyptian side.

These "protective reaction" devices limit the tension on the voter and keep the vanishing candidates off balance.

Still, there will obviously be other problems. We are not going to get an effective system of control over campaign finances in this election. The FCC's "equal time" and "fairness doctrine" provisions are going to be just about as unequal and unfair as ever, so it may not always be

No political cop or judge who can blow the political whistle.

Even the nation's professional funnymen are already being mobilized to produce campaign jokes against the opposition. Latest return from the Republicans:

"Question: Would you buy a second-hand car from Richard Nixon?"

Answer: Sure, but I wouldn't let *Teddy Kennedy* drive it.

Accordingly, in this sort of situation, the voter from Chilmark, Mass., really needs an election survival kit, but none is available. This is a do-it-yourself game and it won't be easy, but a sense of history and a sense of humor—plus a long nonpolitical vacation between the two nominating conventions—might help.

Britain's Vietnam

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—When Sen. Edward Kennedy said last October that Northern Ireland was becoming Britain's Vietnam, he outraged a broad spectrum of British opinion. The country's largest-selling paper, the Daily Mirror, spoke for leaders of both parties when it said his call for withdrawal of British troops from Ulster was irresponsible, contemptuous, mindless, asinine twaddle.

After Bloody Sunday in Londonderry, things looked different to the Daily Mirror. In a front-page editorial it urged: "Bring Back the British Troops." Related events in Northern Ireland, it said, "make it imperative to end this military presence."

That change of mind was no discredit to the Daily Mirror. From it, The British Army's killing of 13 civilians in Londonderry, and the reaction, had made the editors see what too many others still seemed—that Britain in Ulster does indeed present some of the terrible symptoms of America in Vietnam.

The reliance on military solutions for political problems will be painfully familiar to Americans. So will the successive assurances by military spokesmen that the tactics are working, the morale is hurting, the light is appearing at the end of the tunnel.

Then there are the corrupting moral effects of an endless war for ill-defined political objectives. For a clever enemy can rob politicians of their humanity and brutalize the public—in Britain as in the United States.

There was a grisly example of this process when the home secretary, Reginald Maudling, spoke in the House of Commons about the Londonderry tragedy. He did not find it in him to say a single word of sympathy about the 13 deaths. Mr. Maudling has shown himself to be a man of singular insensitivity in office, and the callousness of his public reaction to Londonderry was thought by some to cross the boundaries of indecency.

It should be said that a large part of the British public evidently felt no sympathy for the

Londonderry victims. In pub conversations and in letters to the editor, Britons sounded the theme that their soldiers in Ireland had been up against ruthless hoodlums who deserved whatever they got.

One poll showed that only 5 percent of those asked were inclined to blame the army for the 13 deaths. Like Americans in the early stages of the Vietnam war, Britons find it extremely hard to believe that their troops can do wrong. British soldiers shouting obscenities at women in the Catholic ghettos of Belfast, beating prisoners, shooting into a crowd—such possibilities are simply not admitted to the imagination.

Britain's motives in Northern Ireland may be entirely honorable. Certainly she has no colonial ambition there; she is staying on in the hope of maintaining the peace. But we learned in Vietnam that men with a sincere belief in peace and freedom may bomb villages and poison forests. Good intentions are not enough.

Again, anyone can see that British forces in Ulster have come under extreme provocation. The best-trained soldier must be oppressed by an atmosphere of hatred and guerrilla terror. But that is an impossible role, and their disillusion will reverberate at home.

For all these reasons, the advice that Britain should withdraw her forces from Northern Ireland looks much more compelling now than it did a little while ago. In the end there can be no political solution imposed from outside, any more than in Vietnam; the Irish, the two communities will have to work out their own future.

But also, in some ways it is even harder than Vietnam. Ireland is 50 miles from here, not 9,000. The connection is 20 years old, and the culture is not alien: a million people in Ulster consider themselves British. No British government will ever find it easy to accept that withdrawal is an honorable way out of the Irish tragedy.

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easy to choose between the best and the richest candidates. In such a situation, what this country needs, in addition to a good two-bit cigar, is some kind of early-warning or anti-political-pollution system that could monitor the political ads and spectacles, and help the voter decontaminate the political atmosphere.

It is not reasonable that the citizens should be protected against commercial fraud and not protected against political fraud. We now have truth-in-advertising for Wheaties, regulations compelling the posting of prices on retail commodities, pure food and drug acts, instant-replay on close football plays, federal laws against deceptive packaging, safety regulations for cars and boats, and rigid qualification tests for citizens who want to practice on the people as doctors, lawyers, teachers, or garbage collectors.

In the old days, as Gene Black was pointing out the other day, most men felt that there had to be some honest public demand for their services before they dared suggest that they might be qualified to handle the awesome responsibilities of the American Presidency. But no longer. Now they come forward with no visible means of support, sometimes with nothing more to offer than ambition and past failures.

Unmarked Candidates

Moreover, there is nothing now to warn the poor voter that this candidate may be injurious to your health. No price tag on Mayor York of Los Angeles or Sen. Hartke of Indiana. No fair political packaging or "truth in political advertising." No "instant replay," as in football; no accurate accounting of runs, hits and errors as in baseball. No political pollution index. No Better Politics Bureau where a voter can complain when gyped.

No political cop or judge who can blow the political whistle.

Even the nation's professional funnymen are already being mobilized to produce campaign jokes against the opposition. Latest return from the Republicans:

"Question: Would you buy a second-hand car from Richard Nixon?"

Answer: Sure, but I wouldn't let *Teddy Kennedy* drive it.

Accordingly, in this sort of situation, the voter from Chilmark, Mass., really needs an election survival kit, but none is available. This is a do-it-yourself game and it won't be easy, but a sense of history and a sense of humor—plus a long nonpolitical vacation between the two nominating conventions—might help.

London is deeply relieved that the Newry march went off without incident. But officials know that the army will remain in an appealingly difficult posture in Ulster so long as there is no political truce. More violence is likely to change opinion in Britain as it did in America over Vietnam. Pride in the forces will give way to revulsion at what has to be done; the soldiers themselves are likely to lose heart in an impossible role, and their disillusion will reverberate at home.

For all these reasons, the advice that Britain should withdraw her forces from Northern Ireland looks much more compelling now than it did a little while ago. In the end there can be no political solution imposed from outside, any more than in Vietnam; the Irish, the two communities will have to work out their own future.

But also, in some ways it is even harder than Vietnam. Ireland is 50 miles from here, not 9,000. The connection is 20 years old, and the culture is not alien: a million people in Ulster consider themselves British. No British government will ever find it easy to accept that withdrawal is an honorable way out of the Irish tragedy.

But the International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Franglais

The French people should be reminded that Britain is only paying back what it received during the Norman French invasion of the islands in the 11th Century. It certainly enriched the vocabulary and entire culture and anglophones are in a position today to reciprocate. It would be a pity if France would not grasp this opportunity of being brought up to date in the interest of the entire European Community.

It is difficult to believe that the Food and Drug Administration would so blatantly bow to the sugar interests in the United States. I would be interested to see the results of similar tests on rats or any other animal, including those which inhabit the Food and Drug Administration, wherein sugar, instead of saccharin or cyclamate, were used.

Policy Switch? U.S. War Reports Give Grim Outlook

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON (UPI)—American officials in a reversal of a 10-year-old policy appear to be going to extraordinary lengths to spread bad news about the war in Vietnam.

In both Saigon and Washington the official word for three months has been that the Communists are planning a major offensive in the Central Highlands and below the Demilitarized Zone.

Yet the allied intelligence apparatus has seldom been president—and especially not in February, 1968, when the Communists launched a country-wide offensive during Tet, the lunar new year, that caught by surprise Gen. William C. Westmoreland, now the Army's chief of staff, but then the commander of 500,000 U.S. troops here.

That 1968 offensive also initiated widespread U.S. disillusionment with the war, although it fell short of victory on the battlefield.

Now there is what amounts to a steady stream of statements and leaked intelligence reports from official American quarters, all pointing to a new offensive between now and Feb. 15, which is a week before President Nixon makes his trip to China.

The reports, far from easing the apprehension Vietnamese and Americans have felt at Tet since the fateful 1968 action, are encouraging it, as if to prepare people for the worst or to lay the groundwork for claims of success if nothing happens.

Predictions

Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker has foreseen "major fighting" in the weeks to come. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has warned that the enemy might attempt "some spectacular" and administer temporary reverses to the South Vietnamese forces. In private sessions with reporters, American generals in Saigon have described the enemy building up in the Central Highlands as being of "historic proportions."

But in the field, especially in the highlands outposts of Benhet, Pleku, and Konum, which are reported to be the targets of the much-hailed offensive, the concern is less apparent. Military commanders are ready for an attack if it comes, but some have expressed surprise at the publicity buildup.

It seems unlikely that senior officials would deliberately cast doubt on the programs of victimization and American troop withdrawals, the core of American policy in the Nixon administration. Indeed, the withdrawals are continuing at the rate of 23,000 a month during the period when the attack is said to be most expected.

Another view was expressed last week by Thomas J. Barnes, the senior American pacification official in the Central Highlands. "I think whatever they plan to do—and I'm reasonably convinced that they'll do something—it will have little to do with Nixon's trip," he said.

"I have a more instinctive feeling that something will happen, but it won't accomplish much," Mr. Barnes added. "But it's conceivable that the whole thing could be a sham to make people think they are 10 feet tall."

There is excellent reason to think that the Communists will launch attacks in the Central Highlands soon: They do so every year at this time, and usually they are reported to have the same objectives—the Ranger camps at Benhet or Dakseang, the mountain-top artillery posts at Phribes 5 and 6 a few miles to the south, and the provincial capital of Kontum, 35 miles to the southeast.

Dry Season

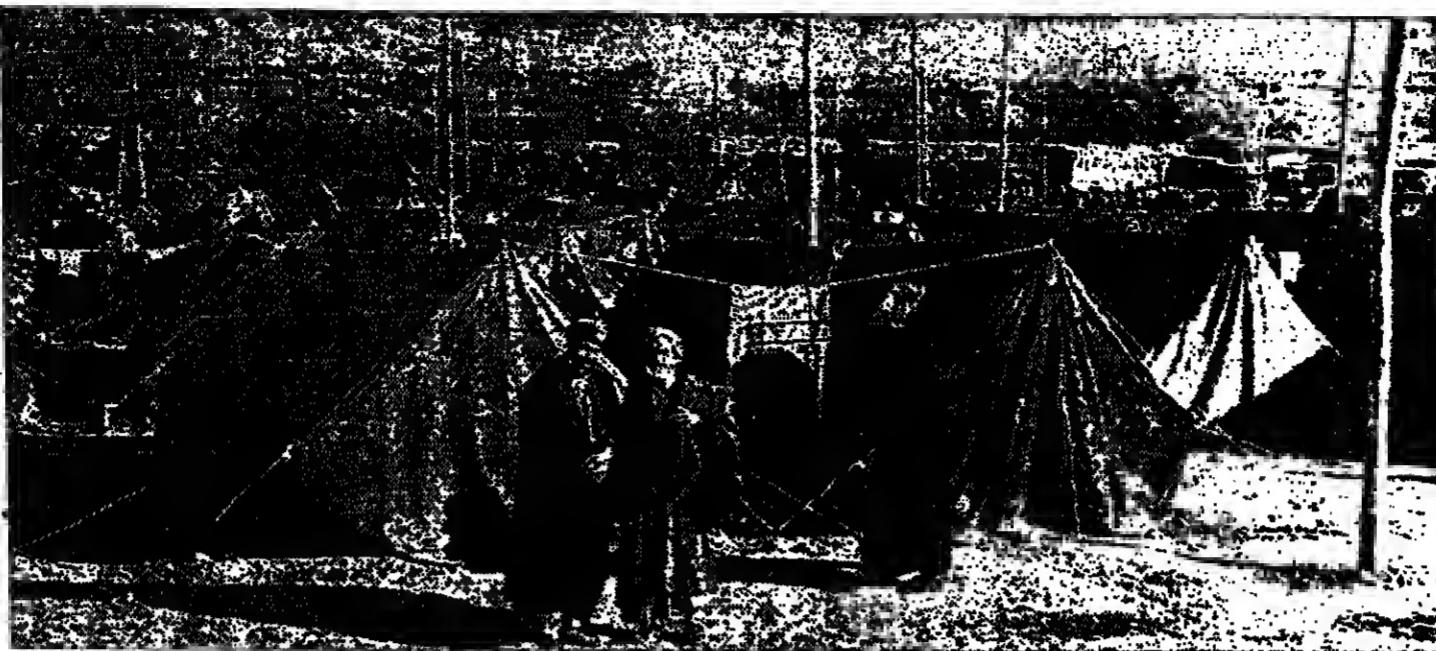
They attack now because it is the dry season in the highlands and they can move with greater ease.

What is apparently giving rise to expressions of greater concern this year are intelligence reports that North Vietnam's 320th Division, which normally operates below the Demilitarized Zone and has 3,700 men, is on its way south toward the highlands.

According to the reports, which so far have not been sufficiently substantiated to cause the South Vietnamese command to move an airborne division into Pleiku, as it is ready to do if necessary—the 320th would either reinforce the three enemy regiments in the area or try to make its way through the countryside to the coastal city of Qui Nhon to attack population centers.

If the North Vietnamese win any major battles it will not be because the South Vietnamese are unprepared. In Qui Nhon, all Vietnamese soldiers and the Americans who care and supply them are under orders to wear flak jackets and steel helmets whenever they venture off base.

It looks slightly ridiculous since Qui Nhon has seldom been outwardly calm and secure. However, Qui Nhon is one of the least pacified of all Vietnamese provinces. Binhduong, where, in addition to long-estab-



REFUGEES FROM IRAQ IN IRAN: Deported Iranian nationals at the Nasrabad transit camp near town of Khoesrav.

Iraq's Deportees: Pawns of Politics

By Marvin Howe

NASRABAD, Iran (UPI)—"We were like fish in a frying pan, always ready to burn," Ora, an Iranian baker, said, explaining the recent mass expulsion of Iranians from Iraq.

Ora and his wife and eight children are among 48,000 Iranian deportees reported since October. Two-thirds of them passed through the Nasrabad transit camp near the Iranian border town of Khoesrav.

The refugee flow has begun to slow. But the basic problem remains. A helpless mass of human beings is being used as a political instrument by two unfriendly powers.

There is profound distrust between the ancient Iranian monarchy and the young Arab Socialist regime in Iraq, aggravated by an imbalance of power. Iran, a country of 30 million inhabitants, is the dominant military power in the Persian Gulf area and does not hesitate to bare its teeth. Iraq, with only 10 million inhabitants and a modest military capacity, has on several occasions responded to an Iranian show of force by striking at the most accessible target, the expatriate Iranian colony in Iraq.

Fall of Monarchy

The refugees interviewed in this pleasant, well-supplied camp did not know why they had been expelled at this time. Most of them testified, however, that their trouble in Iraq began with the fall of the monarchy in Baghdad in 1958.

Under King Faisal, things were fine, but now it's a house of cruelty," said Barat Ali, an old, bearded dealer in used clothing from Najaf. "Mr. Ali went to Iraq on a religious pilgrimage 16 years ago, and, like many Iranians, chose to settle there.

Many of those deported link their plight to the Arab-Israeli problem. Iran, a Moslem country, has given formal support to the Arab cause but maintains friendly relations and close commercial ties with Israel. This leads to friction with the Arabs.

"We are Shiites Moslems, but the Iraqis call us Jews," said Mohammed Reza Sabrah, who owned a bakery in Najaf. Mr. Sabrah, who is 28 years old, said he was picked up in his shop one night five weeks ago in a roundup of 48 Iranians by the Iraqi Army. The group was held 24 hours for questioning, according to Mr. Sabrah. "Over and over they asked my nationality and when I said Iranian, they said no, that was a second-class Jew," he recounted.

"The Iraqis tried to expel the Jews from Palestine and when they failed, they turned on us," Mr. Ora, the baker, said.

Diplomatic sources in Tehran generally feel, however, that the new expulsions were a direct result of the rise in tension between the two countries over Iran's seizure last November of three islands in the Persian Gulf—Abu Musa, Greater Tumb and Lesser Tumb.

Baghdad, protesting Iranian "expansionism," broke diplomatic relations with Tehran and also with London for supporting the Iranian action. Libya went two steps further, nationalizing the assets of British Petroleum and offering Arab guerrillas to help the Gulf sheikhs recover their Cross.

The Iraqis, had previously deported more than 20,000 of them after Iran, in 1969, abrogated the navigation rights treaty on Shatt-al-Arab, the river that flows between the two countries. There have been expulsions with almost every political crisis since.

The Iraqi Revolutionary Com-

mand Council issued a statement earlier this month stating that there was "no racial aggression or bad feeling" behind the expulsions.

Escaping Taxes

"Thousands of Iranians have been coming to Iraq illegally for years, settling down in the religious areas and getting good jobs," a source close to the government said. "The trouble is that they keep their Iranian nationality so that they don't have to pay taxes and can escape military service."

Some Baghdad officials have accused Tehran of using its expatriates as a fifth column.

Over a million Iranians are reported to be living in Iraq with about 200,000 holding Iranian passports.

While most of those who came here were given only 48 hours' notice, most families were allowed to leave together.

"We had to leave everything, our house, furniture—nobody dared buy anything from us," said a tailor from the holy city of Karbala.

Most of the refugees are kept here for about two weeks for careful screening and then sent to camps in the interior. Iran fears that the Iraqis are using this mass movement to infiltrate saboteurs. About 3,500 people have been sent to a special camp near Jiroft because they have not been able to prove their identity, according to Col. Imam Gilanpour, a spokesman for the Red Lion and Sun Society, the Iranian equivalent of the Red Cross.

"They will be sent back to Iraq shortly," Col. Gilanpour said, adding that if Iraq rejected them, Tehran might appeal to the United Nations high commissioner for refugees.

Iran has detained 386 persons

for carrying arms. They will be brought to trial on charges of threatening the security of the state, it was said. Some of them may have been carrying arms in self-defense. Iranian officials said, but others are suspected of being terrorists.

Col. Gilanpour said that most of the refugees would soon be cleared from the border area. Some 20,000 have already been sent to the Jiroft camp, near Kerman in the south-central part of the country. Some 12,000 have found lodgings for themselves with families or friends and another 12,000 have been relocated in government lodgings around the country.

None of the refugees interviewed at Nasrabad accused the Iraqis of ill treatment. However, Col. Gilanpour said that "many cases of torture" had been reported to the League of Red Cross Societies.

Although only an average of 25 refugees are crossing the border daily as compared with 3,000 in December, Nasrabad will remain open because the flow could always start up again," Col. Gilanpour said.

Nobody knows why the Iraqis have stopped the mass deportations.

The Shah recently told newsmen that Moscow might have put pressure on him to end the expulsions but emphasized that he had not requested Soviet intervention. He spoke with cold anger about the expulsions, which he described as "a thing we have now gotten accustomed to."

"We must not lose our sang-froid," he said. Discussing what he called the "extraordinary exactions" committed by Iraq, he warned: "They must pay attention. One can go just so far in the policy of provocations. After a certain point it can no longer be accepted."

He cannot actually take the plunge until he has some way of reassuring the West German electorate that recognition will not foreclose the dream of eventual German reunification. To this end, Mr. Brandt has put

How 2 Germanys Jockey 'Respectability'—At a Price

By John M. Goshko

BONN (WP)—When the four-power Berlin agreement was signed last September, some newsmen asked a Soviet diplomat what Moscow had induced Erich Honecker's East German regime to swallow such a bitter pill.

The agreement's aim of easing West Berlin's isolation clearly ran counter to what East Germany considers its national interest.

And one provision—the four-power guarantee of access across East Germany—amounted to a humiliating abridgment of the Communist state's sovereignty.

The Russian listened and then replied: "Ah, but in the long run East Germany will gain something even more important than what it loses. It will gain respectability."

It was an astute remark. Now less than six months later, East Germany is closer than ever before to winning the international recognition denied it throughout the 22 years since it was carved out of the Soviet zone of occupied Germany.

The vehicle through which it is expected to finally gain the non-Communist world's acknowledgment is membership in the United Nations. Once that is accomplished, the door to diplomatic relations with almost all the countries of the West will be open.

For years East Germany was blocked from the United Nations by the contention of West Germany and its allies that it was an illegal state based on Soviet power rather than popular consent. Successive Bonn governments preferred a retaliatory Soviet veto of West German UN membership to allowing East Germany this road to respectability.

A Tandem Entry

All that is being swept aside by the movement toward an East-West détente in Europe. In diplomatic circles, it is taken for granted that the two German states will soon make a tandem entry into the United Nations.

Essentially, what is involved is the West's realization that it cannot achieve a European détente until it faces up to the reality of East Germany's existence. No one is more aware of this than Mr. Brandt, who was the first West German chancellor to drop the old charge about East Germany being an illegitimate entity.

He cannot actually take the plunge until he has some way of reassuring the West German electorate that recognition will not foreclose the dream of eventual German reunification. To this end, Mr. Brandt has put

forward his concept of "two states within one nation" and he is seeking from the East Germans an acknowledgment of a "special relationship" between the two Germanies.

This goal is being pursued in the ongoing talks between Mr. Brandt's diplomatic troubleshooter, Egon Bahr, and East German State Secretary Michael Kohl. They are currently negotiating an inter-German traffic agreement, and Bonn hopes that this will lead to a "general treaty codifying the principle of a 'special relationship.'

So far, the East German regime has officially renounced its "minimum" East German bargaining position. They think that in time the promise of UN membership and possible pressure from Moscow will make the Honecker regime more willing to compromise.

In the meantime, the West Germans point out, Bonn's NATO allies can be counted on to continue blocking a unilateral UN application by East Germany. The West Germans also are confident that East Germany has come close to exhausting the possibility of winning diplomatic recognition on a piecemeal, country-by-country basis.

One important government, India, probably will extend recognition later this year. Where Western Europe is concerned, even such neutral countries as Switzerland and Sweden, which are believed to be very interested in relations with East Germany, are not expected to move on Bonn's objections.

There are some "back door" approaches that might open up to East Germany in the months just ahead and allow it to cut a considerably bigger swath on the international scene. If it succeeds in exploiting these opportunities, the Honecker regime will be in a much stronger position to press its claims for diplomatic recognition and UN membership regardless of what Bonn does.

Even more important are the prospects of a European security conference and force-reduction talks between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The Communist bloc already has made clear that neither set of negotiators will take place without the full participation of East Germany—a situation that would allow East Berlin to claim de facto recognition by Bonn and all its allies.

In private, NATO sources concede that there is absolutely no way to exclude East Germany from either a security conference or force reduction talks. Instead, they predict, the United States and other Western countries will probably have to temporize with the Communists by issuing formal statements to the effect that their participation in negotiations with East Germany does not constitute recognition.

The East Germans already have extracted considerable propaganda mileage out of the fact that the Western Allies tacitly acknowledged the division of Germany when they signed the Berlin agreement. The big multilateral negotiations now looming on the horizon undoubtedly will present East Germany with even greater opportunities of this sort.

Red Drive Looms

In short, the events of the coming months could put the Communist bloc in a position to mount a campaign of unprecedented intensity to win East German further recognition and membership in the UN.

Bonn officials are confident that they could still beat back any major recognition drive. But to do so would cost West Germany dearly in terms of the pressures it would have to exert and the concessions it would have to make.

For the present, the Brandt government continues to hope that the Bonn-Kohl talks will result in the necessary concessions from East Germany. There also seems to be an increasing awareness here that the amount of available time is not unlimited.

Some political sources think the Bonn government is even weighing the idea of dropping its pursuit of a general treaty. Instead, they say, Mr. Bahr could be instructed to focus on the traffic agreement and seek to have some kind of reference to the "special relationship" included in that document.

Then, Mr. Brandt could cite this as proof that the option of reunification has been preserved and move directly to the question of dual application for UN membership.

Precisely what will happen is still far from clear. But, if East Germany persists in its refusal to budge, Bonn might soon be forced to start considering whether it can move ahead in its drive for detente without getting anything in return from the Communist half of Germany.



Biharis getting desperately needed water supplied by the city of Karachi at their refugee camp.

Bihari Refugees Hungry for Food and Hope

By James P. Sterba

KARACHI, Pakistan (UPI)—Tiny children, most of them naked, play with twigs and stones in the gritty dirt. Some have dried, cracked lips. The stomachs of others are puffed. The bodies of most are filthy.

Men and women sit on their haunches in segregated clumps beside filth reek hints that keep out neither the dusty daylight winds nor the cold night air. Parched desert hills rise around them. Above are the sun, a few crows and a silver lighter-bomber from a nearby air force base.

They are all Bihari Moslems. Six thousand have camped here on the outskirts of this West Pakistani port as refugees for nearly 11 months. They fled from East Pakistan last March when Bengali mobs began killing their relatives in riots against Mohammad Yahya Khan, who as president was frustrating the Bengali drive for autonomy by followers of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Mostly they fled by ship, hoping to be welcomed in the West as patriotic Pakistanis, deserving aid and jobs. But while thousands of their relatives huddle in fear of Bengali revenge in newly formed Bangladesh in the East, these Biharis have found that they are not welcome in the West either.

"We don't really understand," he said, "that by being neutral we stand for the status quo—the war goes on."

They are alive but demoralized. There are no jobs and the govern-

ment has given them virtually no help. They eat irregularly, dependent on food given by private charities, much of which gets stolen.

Rashid Begum, 29, knitted sweaters and did needlework here before she fled the tied with her husband, a barber. Now she has no money to buy yarn, thread and needles, and she carries a three-page list of shops in Karachi that have refused her jobs. Her husband has tried repeatedly to set up an outdoor barber stand around town, she said, but he is constantly chased away by local barbers.

"Look at us—we want to work but instead we have all become beggars," she said.

Some of the men here were farmers, but the

BANQUE DE RIVE S.A. GENEVA, ADVISE:

that its name has been abusively used in the wording of the advertisement inserted in the Herald Tribune of January 21, 1972, Page 7, concerning a Bond issue in Swiss Francs currency.

Banque De Rive, S.A. denies having any connection whatever with this operation and therefore is not in a position to reply to any question on this matter.

BANQUE DE RIVE S.A.**Domestic Bonds**

	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
Aber Co F14577	20 107	105	105	105	+1%
Acme Corp 25005	22 117	113	111	111	-3%
Add-A-Mil 25005	22 117	114	111	111	-3%
Air-Rad 376087	39 856	84	83	83	-2%
Air-Pow 262000	35 110	107	105	105	-3%
Air-Tran 25005	25 110	107	105	105	-3%
Alaska Int 25005	22 109	106	104	104	-2%
Alexander 25005	82 854	85	85	85	-1%
Allegro 25005	25 75	75	75	75	+1%
Allich 25005	45 1054	104	102	102	+1%
Allich 44073	62 924	92	92	92	-1%
Allich 52001	32 899	79	80	80	+1%
Allich 52001	44 1054	104	102	102	+1%
Allied 25005	46 81	81	81	81	+1%
Allied 25005	114 82	82	81	81	+1%
Allied 25005	114 82	82	81	81	+1%
Almos 900	50 1119	110	109	109	+1%
Almos 900	10 85	85	85	85	+1%
Almos 45071	32 854	85	85	85	+1%
Almos 45071	10 812	81	81	81	+1%

Almos 74596

Almos 74596

AmAir 110881

(Continued from Page 8)

Bonds	\$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net	Change
Natl Dairy 4762	20	714	716	716	716	-16
Natl Dairy 3762	18	678	678	678	678	-16
NATL DRY 4763	5	704	704	704	704	-16
NATL DRY 4764	27	1044	1044	1044	1044	-16
Natl Home 4765	22	942	942	942	942	-16
Natl Ind 4766	147	70	67	67	67	-16
Natl Steel 4767	15	105	105	105	105	-16
National Gass 4768	77	77	77	77	77	-16
Nat'l Tel 3769	18	71	71	71	71	-16
NCNB 4769	25	1052	1052	1052	1052	-16
Newbury 6760	24	88	87	87	87	-16
NF Corp 4761	12	714	714	714	714	-16
NEFCO 137	187	1816	1816	1816	1816	-16
NEFCO 138	85	107	107	107	107	-16
NEFCO 139	177	1716	1716	1716	1716	-16
NorCar 5771	63	87	86	86	86	-16
NorCar 5772	18	35	35	35	35	-16
NorCar 5773	47	1074	1074	1074	1074	-16
NorCar 5774	18	104	104	104	104	-16
NorCar 5775	15	90	89	89	89	-16
NJ Bell 7420	12	714	714	714	714	-16
NJ Bell 7421	120	974	974	974	974	-16
NYCCOM 4766	34	21	19	19	19	-16
VINYCC 4767	23	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCC 4768	23	57	57	57	57	-16
VINYCC 4769	203	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCC 4770	76	114	106	106	106	-16
VINYCC 4771	12	276	264	264	264	-16
VINYCH 3772	22	22	22	22	22	-16
VINYCH 3773	8	146	134	134	134	-16
VINYCH 3774	7	16	16	16	16	-16
VINYCH 3775	16	16	16	16	16	-16
NYCSHL 4769	5	604	604	604	604	-16
NYCCOM 4770	25	25	25	25	25	-16
NYLAIR 4762	5	70	70	70	70	-16
NYLAIR 4763	91	69	68	68	68	-16
VINYCH 4762	111	234	234	234	234	-16
VINYCH 4763	12	23	22	22	22	-16
VINYCH 4764	22	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4765	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4766	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4767	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4768	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4769	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4770	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4771	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4772	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4773	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4774	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4775	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4776	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4777	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4778	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4779	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4780	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4781	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4782	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4783	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4784	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4785	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4786	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4787	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4788	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4789	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4790	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4791	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4792	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4793	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4794	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4795	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4796	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4797	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4798	12	124	124	124	124	-16
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VINYCH 4700	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4701	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4702	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4703	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4704	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4705	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4706	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4707	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4708	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4709	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4710	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4711	12	124	124	124	124	-16
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VINYCH 4719	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4720	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4721	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4722	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4723	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4724	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4725	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4726	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4727	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4728	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4729	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4730	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4731	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4732	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4733	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4734	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4735	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4736	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4737	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4738	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4739	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4740	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4741	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4742	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4743	12	124	124	124	124	-16
VINYCH 4744	12	124	124	124	124	-16

BAT Profit Drops 3.5% in Year

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ)—British American Tobacco Co. (BAT) net profit dropped 3.5 percent in the year ended Sept. 30, the company reported.

Earnings were \$22.5 million, down from \$22.8 million the previous year. Sales, however, rose 10.8 percent to \$1.65 billion from the previous \$1.57 billion.

BAT declared a final dividend of 37.8 pence, plus a capital dividend of 11.8 pence, making an unchanged 12.12 pence total. The company commented that

tobacco products sales continued to expand during the year in most of its markets.

On the paper and packaging side, the profits of the former Wiggins Tissue Co. were included for the first time, but profit was severely affected by depressed conditions of the British paper industry.

It added that while trading profit rose this was more than offset by a reduction in investment income, together with an increase in interest paid.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 5)

before them paid 7 1/2 percent. The latest coupon puts the cost of borrowing in DM down to the lowest it has been since 1969 and better than a percentage point below the level six months ago. For a market that has never experienced a drop of more than 1 percentage point in a year, this is a sharp reversal.

In the same time, of course, Germany has shifted from a tight domestic money policy to one of relative ease. But the differential between rates on domestic bonds (Germany had a point higher) and Eurobonds has shifted to about three-quarters of a point and bankers are not at all sure whether the 6 3/4 percent level can be sustained.

Eurobonds the Star

The seldom-seen Eurobond was the star of the market last week. The 150 million French franc issue from Crédit National des Développements was closed on Thursday instead of this coming Wednesday and priced at a premium of 100 1/2. The Shell Oil issue last month was the first Eurobond to be priced since 1968.

Managers described the demand for the issue as extraordinary.

Reports vary on the level of demand in the dollar sector. But issue managers for both the European Investment Bank and Anglo-American Corp., which are in the market for \$50 million each at 7 1/2 percent, report good response. The EIB issue is expected to be priced at around 97 1/2 and the Anglo-American issue will also be offered at a deep discount.

The Anglo-American issue comes to generate the most comment, with many bankers protesting that it is not justified in seeking to come to market at more favorable terms than its government (whose recent 8 percent issue is trading at 97 and thus yielding 8.35 percent to maturity). Nevertheless, issue managers maintain that the argument is not valid and that the company's credit standing entitles it to be classed as a prime-rated borrower.

One new dollar issue was announced last week—\$15 million at 8 percent—for Sybron Overseas Capital NV, whose U.S. parent manufactures medical equipment and control instruments.

Changing Systems Is Incomplete

(Continued from Page 5) clined, but the movement was not substantial. The recent widening of the gap between stock and bond yields as a result of the decline in bond prices introduced another element of caution for stock investors.

For the fourth week in a row, the stock market moved in an extremely narrow range and ended with a small net change, even though trading remained heavy.

The market was generally high,

with 1,044 stocks showing gains for the week and 633 posting losses. All the leading averages registered moderate advances.

The Dow Jones industrial stock average moved ahead by just 0.30 point in closing the week at 306.82. The New York Times combined average gained 3.56 to 567.41; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.70 to 104.26, and the New York Stock Exchange composite was up 0.45 to 508.26.

99.7 MILLION Shares

Turnover on the Big Board expanded to 99.7 million shares from 93.4 million the week before. Volume on the Amex also jumped to 35.3 million shares from 29.1 million the week before, as the exchange's price index rose 0.35 to 27.58.

Wheelchair-Pryce advancing 5/8 to 7 1/2 this week as the Big Board's most active issue, symbolizing the stock market's resurgence of interest in low-priced equities.

The stock, labeled by one leading advisory service as speculative, traded a total of 1,068,000 shares.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (Reuters)—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches dropped \$145 million in the week ended Jan. 26 to \$142 billion outstanding, the Federal Reserve reported.

Sports**Unbeaten UCLA Shows Power In 81-56 Rout of Southern Cal**

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (UPI)—In this year's UCLA basketball team the best in the school's history?

That's becoming a major topic for discussion in big cities across the country, and with every game the young Bruins play this season they draw a few more fans into their corner.

At one time, almost everyone agreed that the Lew Alcindor era—1968-1969—at UCLA produced the best teams in the school's illustrious cage history, but this year's squad has virtually no weaknesses—as was witnessed last night.

In a game that was supposed to be close, and crucial in determining the outcome of the

Mrs. King Gains Tennis Semifinal

PORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—Billie Jean King overcame Nancie Gunter-Richey 6-0, 6-4, yesterday and earned a semifinal berth in the \$25,000 women's international clay-court tennis tournament here.

Her victory raised the possibility of a rematch with 17-year-old Chris Evert, also a semifinalist. Mrs. King beat the Cinderella girl last year at Forest Hills in the U.S. Open.

"I wouldn't mind playing her," said Mrs. King. "She's got a good attitude and goes out there and does her best."

Judy Dalton of Australia beat another Aussie, Karen Kravitz, 6-0, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3, and will meet Miss Evert who didn't play yesterday, in a semifinal today. Mrs. King will meet Wendy Overton of Chevy Chase, Md., who downed Helen Gourlay of Australia, 6-3, 7-5.

ABA Results

Fridays' Games—Kentucky 121, Pittsburgh 111; Cleveland 21, Cincinnati 20; Carolina 108, Memphis 100; McDaniel 115, Warren 117; Wisconsin 201; Virginia 115; Portland 101; G. Scott 27; Irving 21; Long 20; Jahn 24; Utah 120; Indiana 110; Robbins 24; Washington 112; Milwaukee 111; Dallas 116; Denver 102; Freeman 41; Hamilton 24; Simpson 24; Becker 17.

Saturday's Games—

Virginia 125, New York 117; G. Scott 45; Erving 21; Barry 26; Michigan 21; Christie Scott scored 30 points to second

Pittsburgh 126; Carolina 129; Brinkley 22; Thompson 39; Caldwell 29; Kentucky 117; Denver 106 (lead 31); Powell 24; Robisch 31; Beck 18.

College Basketball Scores

FRIDAY

East

Adelphi St. Xavier 61; Boston 49; Rutgers 72; Drexell 40; Stevens Tech 72; RPI 56;

Notre Dame 55; St. Francis (N.Y.) 76; Catholic U. 51; Rider 51; U. of S. 58;

Brown 58; Cornell 74; Columbia 28; Yale 56;

Dickinson 57; Bucknell 56 (ot); Drexell 57; St. Peter's 55; Villanova 63; Dartmouth 57; Princeton 59; Stony Brook 100; Queens 74; Penn 64; Harvard 60;

Brigham Young 75; Carroll 54; Indiana 115; Indiana 110; Robbins 24; Washington 112; Milwaukee 111; Dallas 116; Denver 102; Freeman 41; Hamilton 24; Simpson 24; Becker 17.

Saturday's Games—

St. John's 77; Kent 55; Xavier 77; Rhode Island 67; Albright 102; Juniata 57; Bentley 54; Sacred Heart 74; Seton 58; W. Va. Tech 51;

Yale 52; Cornell 57; St. John's 75; York 112; New York Tech 15; Dickinson 117; Lycéane 50; Princeton 51; Hartford 60; Army 73; St. John (N.Y.) 70; Canisius 56; Manhattan 65; South

Morgan 57; St. Peter's 55; Florida A&M 71; Ala. 59; 101; Florida A&M 71.

Midwest

St. Olaf 59; Kroc 57;

Southwest

Houston 54; Florida St. 54;

West

Wash. 102; Wash. St. 92;

Long Beach St. 82; Illinois 81;

Michigan 80; Michigan 75 (3 ovt);

Minnesota 74; Idaho 73;

San Fran. 74; Penn 55; Penn 51;

Saturday's Games—

East

Montclair St. 57; P. Dickson (Cath.)

55; RPI 49; Brooklyn Poly 46;

St. John's 50; Massachusetts 51;

Syracuse 50; Rhode Island 51;

Leeds Rhosyn 71; Cal State 59;

South Carolina 55; Clemson 58;

Wabash 57; Williams 57; Wm. Penn 57; Wm. Penn 57; Wm. Penn 57;

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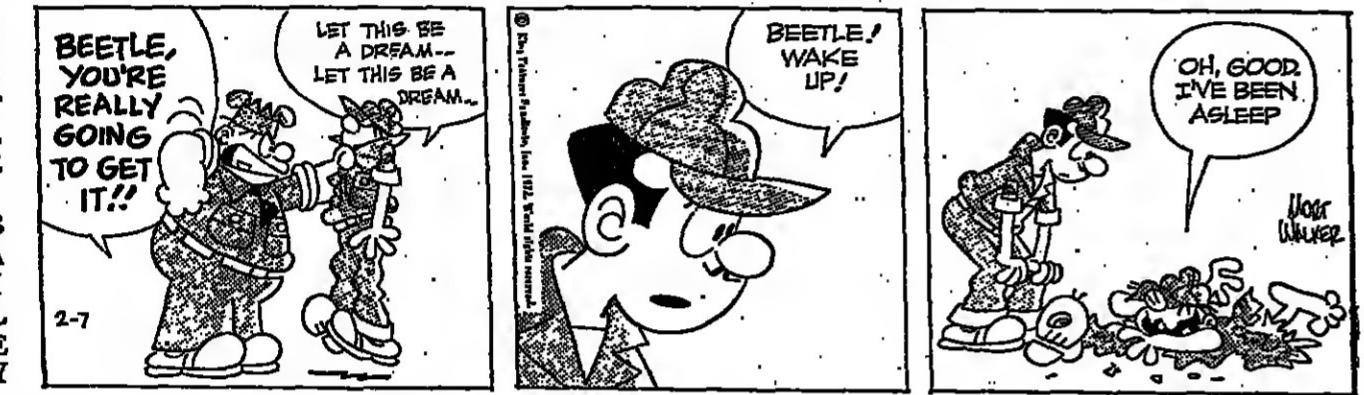
PEANUTS



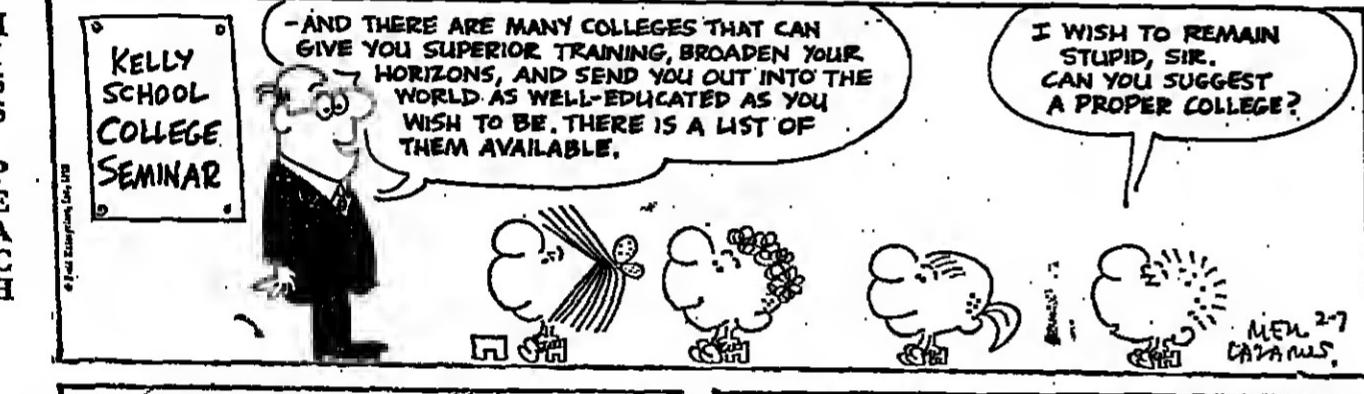
LIL ABNER



BETTIE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BOOKS

HENRY JAMES

The Master, 1901-1916

By Leon Edel. Illustrated. J. P. Lippincott Co. \$39. pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

WITH the publication of "The Master," the fifth and final volume of his biography of Henry James, Leon Edel brings to a close one of the most extraordinary literary labors of our time. So far as the art of literary biography is concerned, it may well be the most extraordinary. The greatest of American writers—the only one to produce an oeuvre on the scale and quality of the European masters—has at last been rendered his due in a "Life" that is itself a first-class work of art.

When the first volume of Mr. Edel's "Life" appeared in 1963, a kind of shudder could be felt among the phalanxes of graduate students then laboring on the Jamesian canon. After long neglect, James had become an object of critical veneration and academic piety. Anecdotes about his life might be savored in conversation, but when it came to discussing the work, the curtain was drawn on all such "extra-literary" considerations.

Into this cloistered atmosphere Mr. Edel had the temerity to introduce the first installment of his very worldly portrait. He was not much thanked for it—not, anyway, by those who had staked their professional standing on a conception of literature that abjured all reference to its biographical and historical sources. Over the years his academic criticism of Mr. Edel has somewhat softened. Criticism is no longer as certain of its prerogatives as it once was, and Mr. Edel's work has proved, in any case, to be too interesting and too illuminating to be resisted.

He has even, in the interim, been welcomed into the academic ranks himself. Whereas he formerly made his living as a journalist he now divides his time between the Henry James Professorship at New York University and the English Department of the University of Hawaii.

Still, two basic criticisms of this biographical enterprise persist. The first is that Mr. Edel has somehow made too much of perhaps even falsified, the psychological sources of James's creative work, and in particular the deep and neurotic sense of rivalry that existed between James and his older and equally celebrated brother, the philosopher William.

The second is that the biography, whatever the merits of its method, is simply too long for its subject. Of the first of these criticisms, there is this to be said: It goes to the heart of Mr. Edel's account of James's inner life, for it is nothing less than a denial of the biographical mode itself to illuminate the literary process. Mr. Edel's evidence is persuasive and abundant.

In the volume under review, for instance, Mr. Edel has unearthed a remarkable letter, dated June 17, 1905, in which William James declined membership in the recently established Academy of Arts and Letters. Both William and Henry had been members of the Academy's parent body, the National Institute of Arts and

Letters, since its founding in 1886. But Henry had been elected to the new Academy four months earlier than William, and the latter responded by citing, among other reasons for his refusal to accept membership, "the fact that my younger and shallower and wavier brother is already in the Academy."

For myself, I find the criticism of undue length wholly unfounded. There is nothing trivial, nothing merely documentary, nothing irrelevant to an understanding of James's mind and the development of his work in this book.

"The Master" is filled with vivid details of friendships and quarrels and passions, of sustained hard work and terrible illnesses of mind and body, but its most dramatic focus is on three crucial episodes. The first is James's return to America in 1904 after his long residence in England.

The second episode is the preparation and reception of the New York Edition. James devoted four years to this project, revising his fiction and writing the great series of Prefaces—still a unique record of the literary mind tracing a kind of natural history of the imagination in action. At the end of this labor, which James hoped would safeguard his reputation and bring an income in his old age, he found his first royalty statement amounted to the sum of \$21. The shock plunged him into a nervous breakdown. The paltry financial return, combined with the almost complete lack of critical appreciation for what he had accomplished—the only serious article to acknowledge the significance of the New York Edition was more or less planted by Edith Wharton—disabused James of any hope that his enormous oeuvre would be given recognition in his lifetime.

But the grimdest shock of all for James was the coming of World War I.

The war brought his last literary projects to a standstill. To the extent that he was able, James devoted his last energies to supporting the British war effort, joining committees and working in hospitals. To the general shock was added a specific humiliation: He suddenly found that after his 40 years residence in England, he was now officially considered an alien and could no longer occupy his own house at Rye without the special permission of the police. This circumstance, compounded by his infatuation, loyalty and affection for England and his unhappiness over America's reluctance to enter the war, prompted him in the end to become a British subject—an act that probably did more to damage and delay a just recognition of his achievements in his native country than anything intrinsic in his style or vision.

That recognition has come, however, and in Mr. Edel's monumental "Life" he has found a biographer equal to the quality and size of his achievement.

Hilton Kramer, art news editor of The New York Times, is a former literary critic for The New Leader.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	DOWN
41 Ballads	8 Roy et al.
1 Tabarin	42 Asian weight
4 Peter or Ivan	43 Man in the ring
8 Like some hints	44 City railways
12 Wallach	45 Poetic word
13 Greasy	46 Vertical
15 Beethoven	47 "Mediterranean"
16 symphony	people
17 Piper's son	53 Munchausen
18 Vague things	uttering
19 Haggard title	54 Conditional
20 Bernstein and	states
Lyon	55 Youngster
21 S.A. monkey	56 Rubbish
22 Place for	57 Prong
Nicklaus	58 Pointed arch
24 Mortar mixer	59 Envelope-flap
27 Book account	material
28 French rulers	61 Poems
30 La Scala number	63 Social-worker
31 Worrier's	Innis
affliction	37 Fondies
32 Freudian	38 Horses
concerns	45 Ford
34 External: Prefix	47 Mussolini in-law
35 White wine	48 "Bully"
36 Female unicorn	proclaimer
37 Angel and	49 Miss Ederle,
devil's food	to friends
38 Hockey term	50 Word in division
39 Hindu deity	51 Ill-natured
40 Air-raid signal	52 Hawaiian goose
	53 Dentist's degree
	55 Slippery one
	56 Policeman's org.

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles; one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PEINT

AWREY

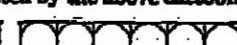
NURUTE

ERPICH



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:



(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble LYRIC FAVOR BUTANE MEDLEY

Answer How the fat man spoke—BROADLY

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54	55	56					57				
58			59			60					
61			62			63					

American Susan Corrock 3d**Miss Nadig Upsets Miss Proell in Downhill**

By Fred Tupper

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 6 (UPI)—By the birth of an eye-patch, Anne-Marie Proell of Austria, the overwhelming favorite, was beaten in the Olympic women's downhill ski race. The girl who beat her had never won an important race until yesterday.

The girl is Marie-Therese Nadig of Switzerland, in just her second year of the big time. She is 17, apple-cheeked, green-eyed, and wide through the hips, which may be frowned on elsewhere but is vital in the downhill, where weight is important and the center of gravity low. Miss Nadig weighed just under 140 pounds and is 5 feet 4 inches out of ski boots.

Her time was 1 minute, 36.68 seconds—for this 2,108-meter-long course (2,200-yard) course with its subtle turns and long, icy straightaways. The great Proell came home in 1:37, with Susan Corrock, 2d, of Ketchum, Idaho, a brave third, the first American to take a downhill medal since Penny Pitton at Squaw Valley, Calif., in 1960, and only the second American ever to do so.

Susan was across in 1:37.08 and a roar resounded from the United States contingent as her time flashed up, since she had started in 16th position and now led the field.

Miss Nadig won the race, she thinks, because she closely cut the last gate that turns into the stretch and Miss Proell took it wide. Anne-Marie overpowers a down-hill generally but she couldn't bulldoze this one with its 51 control gates—an unusually large amount for a downhill—and her look of open-mouthed horror when she glanced at the scoreboard was an admission that by her own high standards she had flunked the course.

Defeat of the Austrian skier came as the second big blow to that nation's skiing forces. Before the games started, men's ace Karl Schranz was declared ineligible on charges of advertising ski equipment.

Theresa was in a "lucky 13" starting position, Miss Proell at 15 and there was no threat elsewhere. The French, always somewhere around the top, had Isabelle Mir finish fourth, with Rosi Speier and Rosi Mittermaier of West Germany in fifth and sixth. Among the other Americans, Karen Bridge, Jackson Hole, Wyo., was 13th; Sandra Poulsen, Olympic Valley, Calif., 21st and Marilyn Cochran, Richmond, Va., 26th.

Marie-Therese Nadig

Marie-Therese Nadig
"lucky No. 13."

Miss Nadig had done little in 1971 but burst into bloom this winter. A fifth in the downhill at Val d'Isère, France, another fifth at Badgastein, Austria, and a second in the downhill at Grindelwald, Switzerland, had vaulted her into fourth position in the

World Cup standing, behind Miss Proell who had won four of the five Cup downhills.

"I can't believe it," she said with her wide smile after her victory. "I skied well, although I could have done better over one of the jumps, but I skied into the vital gate leading to the finish well and that probably won it."

"I was not nervous because I had nothing to lose. I slept nine hours last night and had no dreams. I felt very relaxed."

When she isn't skiing, she goes to soccer games and even wants to wrestle, watching them. She lives in a hamlet west of Zurich.

Theresa's brother is an architect. Theresa has three brothers and a sister; Miss Proell has seven brothers and seven sisters, most of them skiers.

Miss Corrock has been skating since she was 6, but this was her best performance. In non-stop training this week, she had the best time of all, but the feeling was that the others had not gone flat out.

Her coach, Hank Tauber, told her: "Be on line on the turns and get down your tuck on the center straightaways."

"A downhill race is a frightening thing to most people," said Susan. "You have to have con-

trol and you can't make a single mistake. Today I did, and I didn't."

French Gamble

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 6 (AP)—The French gambled on a slow track in the men's downhill and placed their top skier, World Cup leader Henri Duvillard, in the second seed.

In the subsequent draw, he received starting number 21.

Duvillard normally would have been in the first seed—among the first 15 to come down, but the French exchanged Duvillard for youngster Bernard Charvines.

Duvillard, at 145 pounds, is one of the lightest men in the field and is making the course will become firmer and faster after it has been negotiated by the early starters.

"The course is too soft and I would have no chance if I drew a starting place in the first six. I know I am gambling, but that's the chance I must take. The stakes are high just like in a game of poker," Duvillard said.

The Frenchman continued: "If today's fair weather conditions prevail for the race, I guess I will have made a mistake."

Duvillard had the eighth best time—1:56.05—in today's non-stop training dominated by Swiss skiers.

Roland Colombe flashed down the 2,636-meter track in 1:54.83, ahead of reigning world champion, Bernard Russi, in 1:55.21 and Walter Treichl in 1:55.44 as the Swiss swept the top three places.

Other top times were:

4. Karl Cordin, Austria, 1:55.37;
5. Bob Proell, Richmond, Vt., 1:55.76; 6. Michael Lettenbry, Eugene, Ore., 1:55.97; 7. Heinz Messner, Austria, 1:56.03.

Eric Poulsen Out

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 6 (UPI)—The Olympic Games ended for American Eric Poulsen yesterday when he fractured his right wrist in a training accident for tomorrow's men's downhill.

A U.S. team spokesman said Poulsen, 21, from Olympic Valley, Calif., also torn ligaments in his right leg.

Running on the lead, where he has proved almost invincible in the past, McGrady, 23, subdued the stretch charge by Evans in a decisive five-yard victory in 1:09.7. The triumph reversed McGrady's defeat to Evans last week in the Wanamaker Mile race.

Miss Tousaint Wins

VON RUDEN WINS

FORT WORTH, Texas, Feb. 6 (AP)—Tom Von Ruden streaked to the best time in the mile this year, 3 minutes, 51.7 seconds, and shot putter Al Feuerbach stung Olympic champion Randy Matson again in the 11th Coaches Indoor Games Friday night.

Another favorite, U.S. Army Capt. Mel Fender, was eliminated on false starts in the finals which Tinker won in 53, with Ware second and Dr. Delano Meriwether third.

Byron Dyce of the United

Athletic Association successfully defended his 1,000-yard run title with a 2:11.4 clocking, two-tenths of a second ahead of Josef Plachy of Czechoslovakia.

Dave Woble of Bowling Green

won the mile in 4:06.6. Yevgeny Arshenov of the Soviet Union was a disappointing fifth.

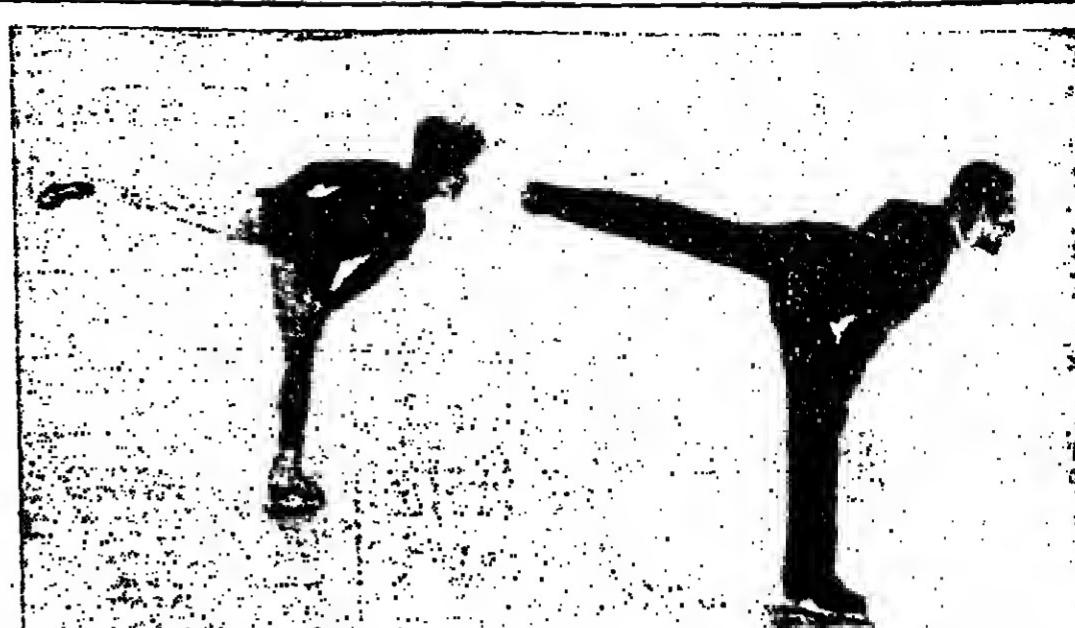
Willie Davenport of the Texas Striders, the world indoor record holder, in the 50-yard high hurdles, won the event here in 6.0.

Ferrari of Andretti, Ickx

Wins Daytona 6-Hour Race

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—Mario Andretti and Jacky Ickx drove an alloy Ferrari to victory in the 6-hour Daytona continental auto race today as another Ferrari was second.

Ickx, the Belgian Grand Prix ace who was at the wheel the



PERFECT FIGURES—The Soviet Union duo of Irina Rodnina and Alexei Ulanov go through the compulsory figures en route to taking lead in pairs figure skating.

Liquori Loses Slow Mile to Arese

By Neil Andur

TORONTO, Feb. 6 (NYT)—Marty Liquori came up short in the stretch Friday night, just as he thought he might.

Twice trying to challenge his European rival, Francesco Arese of Italy, on the last lap of a 2,636-meter mile, Liquori sensed an absence of speed and settled for third place in the Maple Leaf indoor meet.

Arese, the European mile champion and runner-up in the Wanamaker mile last week at Madison Square Garden, moved with one and one-half laps left in the 11-lap race.

Until recently, Liquori had been

bothered by serious trouble that nullified any serious and extensive distance training program and threatened his gold medal hopes.

It is far too early to assess

whether the injury will hinder

Liquori's efforts later this year,

particularly in view of such im-

posing indoor times this season as

the 5:54.6 by Kipchoge Keino

of Kenya last month in College Park, Md.

The sprint and hurdles, all

contested at 50 yards, confirmed the status of several American

Olympic hopefuls.

Hort Washington, the Michigan

State footballer and perhaps the fastest man in the world at 50 yards, beat Capt. Mel Fender and Lee

Evans, the Olympic 400-meter

champion, continued, with Mc-

Grady winning Friday night.

Running on the lead, where he

has proved almost invincible in

the past, McGrady, 23, subdued

the stretch charge by Evans for a

decisive five-yard victory in 1:09.7.

The triumph reversed McGrady's

defeat to Evans last week in the

Wanamaker Mile race.

Two other top times were:

4. Karl Cordin, Austria, 1:55.37;

5. Bob Proell, Richmond, Vt., 1:55.76; 6. Michael Lettenbry, Eugene, Ore., 1:55.97; 7. Heinz Messner, Austria, 1:56.03.

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SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 6 (UPI)—The Olympic Games ended for American Eric Poulsen yesterday when he fractured his right wrist in a training accident for tomorrow's men's downhill.

A U.S. team spokesman said

Poulsen, 21, from Olympic Valley, Calif., also torn ligaments in his right leg.

Running on the lead, where he

has proved almost invincible in

the past, McGrady, 23, subdued

the stretch charge by Evans for a

decisive five-yard victory in 1:09.7.

The triumph reversed McGrady's

defeat to Evans last week in the

Wanamaker Mile race.

Two other top times were:

4. Karl Cordin, Austria, 1:55.37;

5. Bob Proell, Richmond, Vt., 1:55.76; 6. Michael Lettenbry, Eugene, Ore., 1:55.97; 7. Heinz Messner, Austria, 1:56.03.

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Observer

The Morning Line

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. Here is the early form sheet on the presidential election. It was produced in Las Vegas by the distinguished oddsmaker, Eddie the Cretin:

Sam Yorty (500-1)—Yes, Santa Claus, there is a Sam Yorty. He is the mayor of Los Angeles, or is it the Angel of Los Mayors? In New Hampshire, where you can vote for him or not in the Democratic presidential primary, they said, "If he can't get the smog out of California, how's he going to get the army out of Vietnam?" Smart money says U.S. not ready for a president named Sam.

Lester G. Maddox (501-1)—

Henry M. Jackson (200-1)—Jackson would be sure-fire presidential timber—these days, sure-melt presidential plastic—if running in the GOP race, where he would be most exciting man on track. Instead, Jackson wears Demo colors. Democrats' idea of excitement: Burning down Chicago. By these standards, Jackson is more exciting than an oyster, but not much.

Vance Hartke (498-1)—Best info is that Hartke is running for president to avoid another race for Senate in Indiana, where he would have lost last time if his opponent's relatives hadn't forgotten to vote. U.S. not ready to help senators escape to White House.

John V. Lindsay (158-1)—He can't run New York, how's he going to run the United States?

Richard M. Nixon (149-1)—If he can't run the United States, how's he going to run the United States?

Wilbur Mills (275-1)—Insiders say Mills is best man in Congress on taxes and money matters, but the insiders' vote is one of the smallest in U.S., being limited to 524 other congressmen—each of whom will vote for himself—and 17 technicians in the U.S.

Eugene McCarthy (218-1)—As the only post in the race, McCarthy's credentials would assure him a runaway, if only he didn't have to get nominated first. Nominating is done by politicians. Surveys show 7 out of 8 politicians, asked to name their favorite poem, say "Rudyard Kipling's 'If.'"

George McGovern (198-1)—McGovern's problem, as suggested by plights of McCloskey and McCarthy (see above), is that U.S. is not ready for a president named "Mac."

Treasury, all of whom live in Washington and whose votes, therefore, mean nothing. Outsiders ask, "If Mills is so great, how come we never see him having a fun time on the Johnny Carson show?"

Shirley Chisholm (212-1)—Big sentimental favorite among new-fashioned women and eggheads. Same people, plus Ivy League, supported Adlai Stevenson in 1952, 1956. Result: Adlai finished 13th in a field of two.

Benjamin Spock (161-1)—The doctor is the only candidate so far officially nominated by any party. Don't write him off. After all, how many other men running for president this year would you have trusted to raise your children? If none of the other parties manages to nominate a candidate, which seems possible, "Doc" could take it all.

John M. Ashbrook (208-1)—Conservative Ashbrook comes from Ohio, seeks to win Republican nomination because he doesn't trust Nixon to raise children to fear China. In Florida Democratic primary, Ashbrook could win heavily, but Republicans fear boat-rockers more than China-recognition.

Paul N. McCloskey (317-1)—Having beaten Shirley Temple for Congress, McCloskey now tackles "Mister Television" himself as a "dove" on war issue. "Dove-ism," unfortunately for McCloskey, is identified with Democratic "liberalism." If there is anything Republicans fear more than a China recognizer and a boat-rocker, it is a liberal."

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Arthur C. Kaufmann, chairman of the Independence National Historical Park Advisory Commission, said at a news conference at park headquarters here Friday that the move is necessary to accommodate crowds expected for the 176th bicentennial celebration and to provide greater security for the bell.

The move would be the first permanent one for the 2,080-pound relic since it was hung in 1753.

The bell was last removed from Independence Hall in 1917 for display at a street parade here on First Liberty Loan Day.

Its first departure from the historical hall in midtown Philadelphia was a hasty one in 1777 when the British Army was advancing on the new seat of government. Patriots moved the bell with American Army bag-

The Dropout

As Novelist

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK. To be a published novelist at any age is the lot of a comparatively small number of people. But to be one at 17 is the luck of only a very few. One of these is Rafael Yglesias, whose "Hide Fox and All After" has just been issued by Doubleday.

What is more, the book a street-wise story of adolescence in New York was begun when its author was 15 1/2 and completed on his 16th birthday in May, 1970.

And, coincidentally, both his father Jose Yglesias and his mother, Helen, are publishing novels this year. His is "The Truth About Them" and hers—her first—is "How She Died." But what distinguishes child from parents, apart from age, is that Rafael left school for good before concluding the 10th grade and has recently turned down a chance to enter Brown University as a special student.

Nervous

"School had nothing to teach me, and I just wanted to quit," the tall, thin, long-haired boy explained the other day at luncheon as he nervously picked a piece of broiled chicken and sipped a glass of Coke. He was nervous, he said, because this was his second "author interview" and he was still sweating out reviews of his novel.

"I told myself when I was 8 that I was going to be a writer," he confided. "My father and mother talked about novelists at home, and I thought they were gods. I wanted to be a god, too. In a sense, to have some power."

And now that Rafael has become a novelist, he is not so certain that storytellers have all the power he imagined.

"I think novelists at best produce an understanding of the world, a synthesis, and do the least harm of any professionals



Rafael Yglesias, 17, whose first novel has just been published.

because they have no physical power," he said. "only the power of their words."

"Hide Fox and All After" describes student life in a mythical Cabot School, a thin disguise for Rafael's own experiences at Horace Mann School, which he entered after spending six grades at P.S. 172. After leaving Horace Mann at the end of the 9th grade, he spent a couple of months at George Stevens Academy in Blue Hill, Maine, before shucking academic life with his parents' permission.

"The novel merited the ability to leave school," he explained. "There was no family hassle."

In New York

For the last year, Rafael has been living in New York in a \$50-a-month apartment, which he shares with a 26-year-old woman

painter. The money, which has about run out, came from his \$4,000 advance for the novel, which he received last January.

Although he is out of school, Rafael has in some ways not ceased to be a student, he says. His continuing education is in reading the works of other novelists. At the moment he fancies the 19th-century French and Russian ones, and he has just read most of Balzac in translation. He believes that he can learn most of what he wants to know from writers and from his own experiences intensely considered.

"I am interested how one develops as a social being," he said. In his own case, he added, he grew up without "a natural peer group."

"Almost everyone I knew (and know) is 10 years older," he said. This circumstance helped to mature him, he believes, and he has few regrets.

PEOPLE:

Princess Anne Wins Nose Count



Princess Anne...the nose has it

A Viennese plastic surgeon who has been counting noses says that fashionable European women no longer want their noses bobbed to resemble that of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis. While Mrs. Onassis' nose has taken a nose-dive, Princess Anne's schnozzle has become the rage. Dr. Hans G. Bruck said women used to come into his office clutching pictures of Mrs. Onassis; they now thrust photos of the British princess into his hands. Dr. Bruck, who was speaking in Miami to a conference of plastic surgeons, said despite the fact that the British royal family tends to display rather prominent noses, his patients "think this nose has character." This trend probably won't affect the American nose, says Dr. Bruck, who has performed about 5,000 rhinoplasties (nose jobs). The American nose is small, slightly turned up and on the short side. "Obviously, the great majority of American girls seem to like it," he says, but European women don't.

to pay the sort of fee that I charge," he said in a letter to Leeds' Magistrate's Court. He was fined £1.

Things aren't what they used to be: Dept. Clause (Mousehead) Tramer, a dog, has made the 1972 American National Sled Dog Directory, along with 17,000 other Americans, including President Nixon. Mousehead does have an impressive pedigree—but it is a Great Dane. His master, Bernard Rosen, of Little Silver, N.J., received an unsolicited application for the directory in 1970, filled it out and sent it back, but was not listed in the 1971 edition.

Saturday, WHAM, a radio station in Rochester, N.Y., repeated a Monday newscast by popular request. The listeners weren't interested in the state news but in the style. Newsman and station officials had put news to music. An example: To the tune of "I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now," they sang: "I wonder where's Kissinger now, I wonder where he's gone and how; why he went, he wouldn't say; I wonder if it's London now, Havana, Peking or Moscow; the President knows, but he just won't disclose, I wonder where's Kissinger now!"

Britons, as is well known, will bet on almost anything, and meteorologist Gerald Willis was hardly surprised last week when several government ministers reacted favorably to his recommendation that the country institutes a national lottery based on the weather. Willis said prizes would go to people who came closest to guessing the precise temperature at a particular time and place, say, at 12:01 on June 16 at Trafalgar Square.

"It was just a case of an old country boy come to town without realizing what the big city would do to him," a Miami police officer said and shrugged after a man was found standing in front of a bank holding what looked like a shotgun. It turned out to be a kind of flintlock. The man explained that he and his elderly mother had come from their home in central Florida to cash a \$24,000 check. Policeman A. J. McLaughlin said, "He used to live in Miami, he said, and he knew all about people getting their throats cut and things like that. He just wanted to be prepared."

Barrington Black, a lawyer in Leeds, England, pleaded guilty to a speeding charge because, he said, he couldn't afford to hire himself to defend himself. "I would have loved to plead not guilty, but I don't suppose that would be eligible for legal aid. And certainly I could not afford down."

Greater love hath no man than to lay down his life, at least temporarily, for his favorite pop-singer, and Massimo Ranieri, tousle-haired 30-year-old Italian idol, last week received just about the highest accolade a singer can get. Umberto de Sevo, 53, a bricklayer with two children, wrote to the commander of the air force base at Viterbo, where Ranieri started basic training last month as a draftee: "I want to do 15 months military service in the name of Massimo for obvious reasons. He is a man of great value and military service would be a grave loss, economically, for him, also for the nation, whereas I am worth little." The air force, after due consideration, turned De Sevo down.

Independence Hall to Lose the Liberty Bell

By Donald Janson

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6 (UPI).

Independence Hall will lose

the Liberty Bell it has sheltered

for more than two centuries.

The national treasure is to be

moved two blocks east into a

new bell tower within Independence National Historical Park

in 1974.

Arthur C. Kaufmann, chairman

of the Independence National

Historical Park Advisory Com-

mission, said at a news conference

at park headquarters here Friday

that the move is necessary to

accommodate crowds expected

for the 176th bicentennial celebra-

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The move would be the first

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The bell was last removed from

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historical hall in midtown Philadel-

phia was a hasty one in 1777 when the

British Army was moving westward

and the Americans were moving east-

ward.

George Wallace (137-1)—As

the only candidate now certain to

carry four states, Wallace would

be presidential shoo-in if he

could only persuade voters they

would be shooed of him after his

second term in 1981. He can't

make up his mind.

At least he's got a choice.

At least he's got a choice.